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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING E-tablishment

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Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

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Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

The Summons.

Jubilee! jubilee! Motherland, hail to thee!
Hail to thy glory, thy pride and thy worth!
All thy sons flock to thee, fly to thee, sail to thee,
Lovingly keeping the feast of thy birth.
Throw all the banners out!
Joyful hosannas shout!
Gather thine own from the ends of the earth.

Gather by millions, from lowland and highland—
Kneel at the shrines where our forefathers knelt
Call all from mainland, and foreland, and island;
Where the figs ripen, or snows never melt;
Where the swift shuttles hum;
Where the flails flash and drum,
Noman, and Saxon, and Teuton, and Celt.

Come from the mountains where brood the fierce eagles!
Come from the groves where the mocking birds call!
From the blue billows where drift the white sea gulls,
Or where the red leaves of the prairie rose fall.
Come while the starry eyed,
Heaven born, rainbow dyed
Banner of liberty streams over all.

Loyal to thee and thine, nation all-beautiful,
Nursed in thy bosom, or borne by the sea,
Come we with reverent homage and dutiful,
Homeland so happy, united and free.
Hail to thy hundred years!
Forward! with songs and cheers,
Keeping the year of our land's jubilee!

—*Scribner's.*

Independence Gained and Lost.

"We will have an elegant time. You must come."

"I don't think I can," said Carrie, her eyes wandering over Julia's dainty fresh linen suit, and up to the bewitching Dolly Varden hat which completed a lovely picture.

"Why not, dear? Oh, I want you to! Perhaps you don't care to come?" This last with a coaxing pout.

"Yes, I do; but"—

"Never mind the 'buts.' I shall expect you. Cousin Frank Warden is coming up, and he can walk over with you in the evening."

"I don't mind the getting home," replied Carrie, with a laugh.

"Then, good-bye. You'll come?"

"I think not." But Carrie's voice was faint, and her eyes danced at the thought of fun.

The thoroughly buttoned groom tucked a linen duster over his mistress' flounces, and Julia kissed her hand as the sprightly ponies stepped off down the road. Carrie leaned her arms on the gate and watched the phaeton with a pleased face. Julia was a dear friend—as young ladies estimate affection—and it was pleasant to see her drive up with so much ease, and leave agreeable thoughts of untold good things. When the leafy branches hid her from sight, Carrie turned, and, stopping a moment to set up a plant which drooped, and to examine a bush which gave promise of speedy blossoming, returned to the house.

"Oh, I want to go!" she declared, as she threw open a closet door. "I do so like to have some fun on the Fourth; and this will be splendid—croquet, music, dancing, fireworks, ice cream, without having to make it yourself—oh!" and Carrie whirled about the room at the thought. "But all the ladies will be so elegantly dressed. Julia said she should wear a white organdy trimmed with Valenciennes. Now I never could bear not to be well dressed too;" and she darted into the closet, and came out with two dresses over her arm. "There's no use looking," she exclaimed, throwing them on the bed; "I know what they are like. The barege has a great darn in front, and the muslin is horribly faded across the shoulders. I can't wear my black silk, for I should ruin it. Oh, dear!" With a great sigh she sat on the foot of the bed, and, curling up her feet, rested her chin in the hollow of her hand. "Then my hat! It isn't a Dolly Varden, or anything but an old sundown." It would be impossible to give the emphasis of contempt with which Carrie uttered that word.

"Why should I care," she so'iloquized. "If the year had been better I should have had a white pique; but poor father was so pressed I did not ask for the money. I know it's all right, but I had counted on going all the time, and I can't unless I can have something pretty to wear." Carrie spoke with determination, and gave the fading sunset a perplexed, troubled look. As the quiet skies and whispering trees presented no solution of the question, she brought her gaze in until it rested on her lap. She saw a neat white apron, and underneath that a really very pretty blue and white striped cambric.

"I'll wear this!" cried Carrie, jumping up. "There, freedom! Haven't I read and read about women emancipating themselves from the rule of fashion—that it would lead to progress in higher ideas, and be so good for them? Have one dress and wear it, no matter what others did. How they'd be respected, and how happy they'd be! I'll try it. I haven't anything else to wear, and it's pretty, and I'll do it up nays If and make it look nicely. I'll put a blue ribbon in my hat, and go."

Her father's farm adjoined Mr. Livingston's country seat, and Julia and Carrie had been summer friends for years. Julia liked Carrie's hearty, unaffected manner, and it was a pleasure to have a friend to whom everything was fresh and delightful, and in a measure Julia leaned on the strong, healthy spirit which stepped into the world with such honest and discerning eyes. Carrie admired Julia's delicate beauty, and felt a protecting love for the girl who could decide nothing but the pattern of a dress, and was unfamiliar with the thousand delights which nature lavished about her. But while Julia's girlhood had been spent at schools, so that now she could execute on her grand piano, paint a water color sketch, converse or read in French or Italian, dance anything, bow in the divinest manner, and ride her chestnut or drive her ponies like a Diana, Carrie's had been spent at home. She could roll out delicious pats of butter with plump, sweet hands; did shape and make the perfectly fitting dresses which adorned her busy little person; could demonstrate any proposition in geometry, or calculate interest as fast as she could talk; had read all the English books she could find, and could talk intelligently to you by the hour on any topic of present interest, from the protective tariff to the probability of Pius IX. being the last pope. She had her own ideas, and thought about everything which seemed to affect the world, and never knew an idle, unhappy moment.

Yes, one—when Frank Warden bid her good-bye last summer, and said he expected to go to California to remain years, and probably should not be in Preston again in some time. But that did not last long. She had no accomplishment, so-called. She could play hymns on her old piano, could embroider, make delicious pies, cake and preserves, and harness old Jenny to the buggy; but these are not accomplishments. She was just a rosy, active girl with bright eyes and a tender heart, that made the old farmhouse a pleasant place to be in. These were the two girls, whose preparations were as different as their lives for the coming fourth of July.

Carrie's mind being once made up, she did not hesitate or grieve over the inevitable. Her mood was only mock-heroic, for she did not hope or intend to reform the world, only have a pleasant day.

"If I worry or feel at all vexed," she reasoned, "my fun will be all spoiled, and I'm really going to try and be independent."

The next morning early found her at the washtub. It was very far from a homely picture that she made at the door of the shed, the sunlight playing over her rippling hair tucked out of the way, and her round white arms dashing the snowy suds about. At times a pucker in the absorbed mouth, and then a smile and a few notes of a song, as the way seemed clear. There was an unseen spectator of this new signing of a declaration of independence—a gentleman who was coming across the fields. He must have admired it, for he stopped to look, and then ensconcing himself on a top rail amidst well disposed branches, he watched until the little drama was over. Saw the clear rinsing water supersede the suds, saw the dress hung to dry in a shady place, smiled at the little pats which it received before Carrie left it and disappeared into the house. He waited some time, but she did not come out again, and only the dress hung there flapping in the wind. Only! The natural scene was lovely, with the old farmhouse nested in elms, the orchard rambling down a hill at the back, a field of tassled corn stretching away to a flashing brook which sung through the meadow. But this was nothing without the active little declarer, and the gentleman picked a switch and trimmed it as he said, half aloud:

"I wonder how long it takes those things to dry? She'll come out for it, I suppose. I might make a whistle."

So round about he wandered, not losing sight of the flapping dress, which slowly stiffened into an awkward, thin, shapeless object, and swung back and forth on the line. When this result was attained, he was repaid for waiting by seeing Carrie run out with an apron over her head, throw her dress over her arm, and back to the shed. No use waiting any longer; evidently the morning could not be seen; and the restless figure disappeared from the fence and field, much to the gratification of a squirrel who had viewed him with disfavor for some time.

But it was a pity any one who felt interested could not have seen the conclusion. The shower of water from the twinkling finger tips, the firm rolling with compressed lips, and the artistic ironing which followed. Hair back close enough then to be entirely away from the flushed cheeks, critical views at a little distance with the head on one side, ruffles reironed, and at last all complete, and a satisfied rest on the bed, with the dress laid on two chairs opposite; a rest with interruptions, which referred to the manifold alterations and final adjustment, broken at last by the adorning of the plebian sundown with a blue ribbon.

The next day was the fourth, and dawned fair and beautiful. A little warmer than its predecessors, it was still just the temperature for out-of-door enjoyment in the shade. Carrie gave no thought to Dolly Varden or Valenciennes as she straightened the sash of the blue cambric and tied the sundown over her sunny brown hair. He who wanted anything prettier than the fresh brightness of the toilet and the piquant young face under the shadow of the straw hat must have been hard to please. And though perhaps we ought not to hear the secret which was known only between Carrie and her gla s, she was perfectly satisfied as she gave a last look and ran down stairs. So was Julia, as she greeted the spotless little figure which ran into her room as the organdy was being assumed.

"Are you not dressed yet?"

"No, dear; Anna did not finish the dress until last night, and the lace had to be sewed in to-day," said Julia, with a slight frown.

"Let me help you."

"Frank asked if you would come," said Julia, from a fleecy maze of white muslin.

"Did he?" and an innocent flush suffused Carrie's face a moment, but it returned to natural color as she cried:

"Are you going to wear this lovely bracelet? You look like a bride."

"Do I?" Julia smiled into her mirror, well satisfied with the image reflected. "Perhaps I may be."

Carrie opened two gray eyes pretty wide, and following Julia down stairs, joined a gay troop of ladies and gentlemen on the lawn. The spot chosen for the picnic was a bit of meadow land and a grove on Mr. Livingston's grounds, but far enough from the house to be quite rural. Carrie found herself in the midst of a group of elegantly dressed ladies, and gentlemen in the immaculate toilet of white duck; but having once made up her mind, she was not to be disturbed, and entered into the enjoyment of the day without so much as a backward glance at Dame Fashion. Mr. Frank Warden was not slow in excusing himself from a beauty in a gauzy muslin and walking by her side.

"I supposed you were in California, studying seals and Chinese," said Carrie, smelling appreciatively the rose he offered her.

"Didn't Julia tell you I was here?"

"Yes; I meant till then."

"I have been, but found my mind was too fully occupied to study the interesting subjects you name."

"Been and come back!" and Carrie gave him a good look of mingled interest and surprise.

"Yes; I could not help it," said Frank, returning the gaze.

"Why not? I should so like to go; I'm sure I'd stay," said Carrie.

"Why not?" echoed Frank, with a tone and look that caused Carrie to flush and want to run away.

"Oh, is this the place, Mr. Warden?" asked his former companion, adding, in a lower voice: "You find that rural child very attractive."

"Yes, I do. Allow me: Miss Budd, Miss Carrie Robbins."

The ladies bowed, and both exclaimed at the beauty of the grove, while Carrie paused in admiration of the smoothly cut, firmly rolled croquet ground. All the pleasure which she had anticipated came to pass, and much more besides. The grounds had been elaborately prepared, and on one side the meadow presented a smooth green carpet for dancers, while the other side put in a plea for flirting over croquet wickets. The lunch was served by servants, and the gay party thought of nothing but enjoyment. Carrie was in the best of spirits, and her merry laugh and bright talk proved attractive to others than Frank Warden, for Captain De Lancy gave her many a prolonged stare through his eyeglasses before he asked for an introduction. He seemed to be Julia's especial attendant, and if anything can be judged from a face, she was well pleased that it should be so.

"Miss Livingston, would you introduce me to the lovely creature in blue and white?"

"Who? Miss Marston? You have met her."

"Oh, no. The lady with her foot on the ball. There, she strikes."

Julia followed his eyes, and saw Carrie turn with a laugh from a croquet which had carried consternation to the heart of her antagonist.

"She's a charming creature. Where is she from?"

"She lives here," replied Julia, a little coldly, leading the way, and, the game being over, making the requested introduction.

"Most happy," said the captain, bowing low.

Frank would not yield his place, the result being that Carrie had two satellities instead of one. In the rambles about the grove, the games, and dancing, the thin muslins of the other ladies suffered, and soon became rather unsightly draggled robes. Their lovely hats were caught in bushes and torn; and if taken off, the delicate skin, unused to exposure, suffered. But Carrie's dress freshly maintained its own. It was short enough to be well out of the way, stiff enough to resist briers, and at the end of the day still looked cool and clean, being a refreshing contrast to the mussy toilets of the other ladies. The gentlemen appreciated that, Captain De Lancy saying:

"Really, Miss Robbins, I ought not to take the liberty to admire your dress, but it is charming."

Carrie smiled, and he continued:

"But it is the wearer that graces it."

Carrie turned away, for he had been paying like compliments all day, and she was too honest to think them all genuine.

"Hear! hear!" shouted a gentleman, beating vigorously on a tin pan. "Miss Livingston says there's a fine view from Sunset rock. Who will make the trip to see it?"

"Will you go, Miss Robbins?" inquired the captain.

"Miss Carrie is engaged to go with me," asserted Frank Warden, boldly; and Carrie, glad of the change, confirmed him.

Quite a party set out; but as there were several paths, it soon came to pass that Frank and Carrie were alone.

I'm going up that cliff," said Carrie, indicating a steep rock.

"Impossible."

"I will. See, here's a little path."

"I'll travel any path with you," replied Frank; and with much scrambling, holding of twigs, perilous slips, and precarious footing, up they went, and sat panting on the top. They could hear their party on the other side a little below them, but a thick growth of trees prevented their seeing them. They were well repaid by the fine view and the beautiful sunset, Carrie very much enjoying the little rock chamber and the reputation of having accomplished what none of the other ladies had. As the gold and red curtains closed over the sun's departing face, a blush, which slowly paled before the approaching twilight, stole over the sky, the two became confidential, and Carrie said:

"How odd it was for Captain De Lancy to admire my dress. It's only a cambric."

"Not odd at all."

"And it's funny, too." Then she told him all about her quandary and subsequent independence.

"Was that the dress you were washing yesterday?"

"Yes; did you see me? with a deep blush.

"Didn't I! I never saw anything so lovely. And this isn't the sort of thing the others wear! I like that. I never loved you so well before."

"Mr. Warden!" flashed out Carrie.

"Yes, Carrie, you're the girl for me. I've known it a good while. Do come and wash dresses where I can see you; wash them for me."

"I can tell you Mr. Warden," cried Carrie, rising, "I don't generally wash my clothes, and I don't like such nonsense."

"It's all true," he said, gently pressing her down again. "I love you, Carrie—have come to take you back to California with me."

"I don't want to go," replied Carrie, with an averted face.

"But only consider. I love you so much that I came back for you, ran the risk of losing my business, and if you don't return as my wife you'll never see me again."

Frank's tone was grave enough, and his face very red, as he tried to see her eyes. Carrie pulled at the moss, and said, faintly:

"I don't want to be married."

"Oh, Carrie," he replied, with a half groan, "think of me."

Carrie made no reply.

"Can't you love me?" pleaded Frank, putting his arm about her.

Carrie moved a little, and still did not speak; but he was evidently waiting for an answer, and at last she said "yes," with a jerk,

"Then you'll marry me."

"No—that is—not now."

"Oh, yes; why not?"

"Because," she replied, facing him, "married people are tied up. I should have to do as you say, and you know I like to be independent."

"I wouldn't want you to do anything you didn't want to."

"Oh, I know how it would be," replied Carrie, springing up.

"You don't. You should do just as you pleased. Now will you give me a kiss?"

Carrie turned a look of indignation upon him, which was basely taken advantage of, and the kiss was stolen.

"Mr. Warden!" and away she ran.

"Oh, don't go down there!" he cried. "You can't; you'll hurt yourself. At any rate, wait until I come to help you."

Carrie did not heed, but went on; and in a moment a crash informed Frank that his fears had been realized. He hastened to the spot, and found her sitting very still, apparently studying the ferns.

"Are you hurt?"

"It's nothing."

"Shall we go on?"

"No, I don't wish to."

"You are hurt; let me help you rise;" this anxiously.

"I don't wish to rise."

"But you can't sit here all night. I'll get help."

"I don't want any help." Carrie started up, but fell back with a white face.

"Darling," said Frank, tenderly, "let me put my arm about you. There! so. Now you can walk."

Carrie consented without a word, and at last broke the silence by saying:

"There's no use trying to be independent."

"Not if you are going to run away from me, and jump down rocks like that."

"I slipped."

"Then you give up?" asked Frank, stopping. "You'll be my dear, independent little wife?"

"Yes, if you'll be good."

"Always," said Frank; and before they reached the rest of the party the independent damsel was so far overcome as to lean on a loving shoulder when they rested, and her foot was so much better as to enable her to take the promised walk home in the evening.

There are 6,000 schoolhouses in Michigan, and more than 5,000 pretty schoolmarms. It would take a large flock of sheep now to kick up the sensation that Mary's little lamb kicked up years ago.

A Land of Romance.

All that part of the reading public, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who are familiar with the fascinating and veracious tales from time to time issued from the press by Captain Mayne Reid know that the modern land of poetry and romance is to be found neither in the dreamy East nor on the shores of the Mediterranean. It lies, on the contrary, somewhere—it is difficult without more accurate geographical knowledge than we pretend to possess to say exactly where—west of the Mississippi, and embraces at least the States of California, Mexico, new and old, Texas, and, in fact, a large part of the ancient seat of Aztec empire more recently made romantic and interesting by the wonderful imaginations of the historians, so-called, of the Spanish-American conquest, and still more recently by the mighty invasion of that poetical, beauty-loving and romantic race, the Anglo-Saxon. Here it is, indeed, that we find the Llanos Estacados, over which the well mounted and haughty caballero, with his boots and spurs and sombrero, careers in chase of the dark eyed senorita, fainting in the arms of her far better mounted and chivalrous American lover, who will, as we feel, escape pursuit, no matter how many caballeros come after him. What chasms will he not leap! What torrents will he not swim! What roaming bands of painted savages, deadly foes to the Americans, will he not encounter and elude! What even if they take him, and, stripping him naked, bind him to a convenient stake at the foot of which are piled faggots, while around him the fatal dance begins and the savage yells and taunts drown the screams of the poor senorita? The reader's heart need not fail him; the senorita will not fall into the hands of the painted miscreant who now gloats over his victim. The flames will not devour the gallant American. For what is that whistle, heard above the savage cries of the murderous crew? What causes the cheek of Piute to blanch, the eyes of the senorita to faintly open, and the gallant American at the stake to lift his eyes to heaven in gratitude? It is the whistle of the corral known from one end of the Llanos Estacados to the other, ganchere in all Texas, best dancer at the fandango, and the quickest shot at the shindy which so frequently follows the fandango in all the Southwest. That is why the Piutes mount their steeds in alarm, and that is why a long range shot from the noble Arthur's rifle, while still at a distance of a mile and a quarter, brings down their chief. Those ropes will soon be unbound by the rescuing party, and the savages who have not decamped will be lifeless corpses, some on the sward and others on trees.

A Sad Tragedy.

Five years ago Barzilla Mandle, a thrifty and wealthy farmer, came from Columbus, Ohio, to near Coopersville, Penn., where he bought an extensive and valuable farm. His daughter, a young girl of 18, married a worthless fellow named Watkins, who shortly after deserted her. A few weeks ago Watkins appeared at the home of the Mandles in a wretched state of intoxication. He was very abusive to the whole family, particularly to his wife. Finally, the foul language of the man provoked James Mandle into a fight with him. Watkins was worsted and left the house swearing vengeance.

During the trouble Mrs. Watkins fainted and was carried to bed. Two days afterward she died in premature confinement.

From the time of her burial there has been continual trouble between the family and their son-in-law, Watkins, who remained in the neighborhood indulging his drunken and brutal habits. The Mandles warned him to keep away from them, the son James threatening him with personal violence if he neglected the bidding. Watkins answered that he would be even with them yet, unless they gave him the property that had been bequeathed to his wife by her deceased aunt, a Mrs. Bannon, of Danville, Pa.

The dispute culminated tragically. Mandle and his two sons, James and Martin, were harvesting in a field near the farmhouse, when Watkins approached and began denouncing the whole family, especially his father-in-law. He was ordered away, and upon refusing to go, was attacked by James with a scythe. Watkins drew a knife and stabbed his assailant to the heart. Old Mr. Mandle and Martin then rushed upon the murderer with their scythes, but notwithstanding the severe cuts that they inflicted upon different parts of his body, Watkins managed to kill the younger son and seriously wound the father.

He then escaped, and is supposed to have gone either to New York or the mining country, where he is said to have numerous friends.

Nothing was known about the tragedy until late in the evening, as Mr. Mandle and his sons were in the habit of remaining in the harvest-field until a late hour, and it was only after Mrs. Mandle and her daughters had become uneasy at their absence, that search was made for the missing ones.

A Widow's Varying Fortune.

The habitues of the New York hotels about a year ago will remember a pretty widow who came, and saw, and conquered a half dozen different hearts in as brief time as ever masculine flirts were brought to the feet of female loveliness. She was a Californian, and when her husband died supposed herself rich, but her property consisted mainly of those uncertain Pacific coast mining stocks, which are up to-day and down to-morrow. When she came to New York her San Francisco attorney advised her that the stocks in which her fortune was invested had declined to a point which reduced her almost to beggary. She sold her diamonds, curtailed her expenses, and began to think seriously of the future. The places that knew her so familiarly were lost to her gaze, and in a modest, retiring sort of way the widow endeavored to live quietly and economically. This life continued nearly a year. She had never parted with the stocks, however, for the reason she could not find a purchaser at a satisfactory price. Some weeks ago the price of the stocks began to rise and on Saturday last a certain Pacific coast mining firm on Broad street bought the certificates of stock from the widow for $175,000 gold. She is in high feather again, and by judicious investment hopes to realize sufficient income to live comfortably the rest of her life. She started for Europe with some California friends, and once more is a woman of fortune.

Fashion Notes.

Hats, as a rule, are altogether larger.

The last thing in aprons—one pocket in the center.

Solid colors, unbleached and white stockings for ladies.

Cream shades find favor in wash dresses, as in everything else.

Fringes are brought out in handsome patterns and are more popular than ever.

According to Paris papers the Oxford laced shoes in French kid are worn indoors and out.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Tracing Custer's Gallant Stand by the Skirmish Line of His Dead.

A letter from the Indian country of a late date says: Gen. G. A. Custer left camp at south of Rosebud river on June 22 with the Seventh cavalry. He marched up the Rosebud twenty miles and struck a fresh trail of 380 lodges leading in the direction of the Little Big Horn river. He marched day and night, scarcely taking the saddles off his horses, and made seventy-eight miles. At 3 P. M., June 25, he first came in sight of the Indian village, which lay in a beautiful valley across the Little Big Horn river, this side being a bluffy country, full of ravines. He advanced on the village with eight companies, ordering Major Reno to ford the river with Companies A, D, and G, and charge the village at the south end, while he would charge the village down the river further with Companies F, C, E, H, and I.

Reno forded the river, charged up to within one hundred yards of the village, and was repulsed and almost routed. The Indians poured out in countless numbers in all directions. Reno rallied, cut his way back with a fearful loss to the river near, and men and horses scrambled up the bank, which was eight feet perpendicular and reached the bluff, where Col. Benteen, with the pack train and four companies, rounded the bluff. Benteen and Reno's companies rallied here and held their position. Reno intrenched himself, dredging with knives tin plates, etc., and fortified himself with hard-tack boxes. The pack train left in a bottom comparatively safe. Reno was under a galling fire for thirty-six hours, surrounded on all sides by Indians. The Indians had longer range guns than our troops, theirs being improved Remingtons. Nothing was known of Custer until Terry sent out a company of the Second cavalry. Custer undoubtedly attempted to charge the village by descending down to the river, and was driven back. He then deployed in command as skirmishers. The men were found dead in skirmish position. Some had fired as high as thirty shots. The dead were found all the way up the river where First Lieutenant Calhoun was to the right Company I, Capt. Keogh, all dead, almost in skirmish position. On a mound surrounded by F Company in skirmish line were Gen. Custer, Capt. Yates, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Cooke, Capt. Custer, Lieut. Ruley who were found generally in a reclining position, as if asleep, not molested in any manner. The officers generally escaped mutilation, while the men were fearfully mutilated.

The Indian camp was four miles long, and contained 2,000 tepees, the warriors numbering about 3,000, consisting of Umckpapas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The slain men and officers were stripped of clothes and valuables. Custer's command could not have lasted more than two and one half hours. Reno's loss was forty-one killed and fifty-two wounded. Of Custer's five companies, numbering two hundred and twenty-two men, not one escaped. The wounded were brought to the boat on stretchers made out of horseshide straps fastened to poles, escorted by one hundred and twenty-five mounted men. They left Gen. Terry almost heartbroken. He wept on the battle field.

The Indian camp was full of agency goods in original packages. The Indian loss is estimated at five hundred.

Keep This in Mind.

The second centennial celebration will occur on the fourth of July, 1976. The patriotic people from the Arctic sea southward will fire off the sort of cannon they have in those days, hang out the same old stars and stripes, play the same old Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia; but in the progress of the century the firecrackers will probably be abolished, and the boys will celebrate with something less noisy and less dangerous. It will be a great day, the second centennial fourth. It is hardly possible that any of us will be on hand to take part in the proceedings. We should all like to be among the actors and spectators, no doubt, but the laws of nature forbid, and from them there is no appeal. There will not be a trace of us physically left, except in the succession in the life of nature, animate and inanimate.

But though we shall not be there to see all the grand doings on the fourth of July, 1976, yet we can contribute our part to make the day a happy one for those who take part in the ceremonies. The twentieth century patriot will study up the condition of things in this first centennial year. Editions of the best orations may be printed, and, perhaps, some of our centennial odes will be remembered. The journals of the day will discuss us and what we do with great ability and in choice English. In fact, a light bright as that of oxyhydrogen will be thrown on the events and people of this year 1876. The papers of that day will search their old files, investigate the temper of the people a hundred years back, and weigh the consequences of their acts in judicious, perspicuous and philosophic leading articles, which will be read by millions with interest and thoughtful consideration.

Therefore it behooves us all to carefully direct our steps to the goal of right and wisdom in this first centennial year. The eyes of the future are upon us, and its scales are ready to weigh us in the balance.—*New York Sun.*

Outbreak of Cholera.

The London *Times* says: We publish a brief account of one of the most virulent outbreaks of Indian cholera which have ever been recorded, although the pestilence has fortunately appeared in a village, and not in one of the great centers of population. According to the telegraphic intelligence, which is all that has at present reached us, the scene of the outbreak was at Golwood, a village situated on the Bombay and Baroda railway, and which originally contained about two hundred inhabitants. Among these people the disease first showed at noon, and before daybreak next morning there had been fifty seven deaths. In three days half the inhabitants had perished, and the survivors, panic stricken, fled to the neighboring villages, but only to be refused admission. It is a character which cholera possesses, in common with many other epidemic diseases, that its first appearance is often marked by attacks of great severity, tending rapidly to a fatal issue; the patients sometimes being stricken down by the poison as if by lightning, so that the usual characteristics of the malady have no time to declare themselves, and death occurs almost instantaneously. This has been the case in Golwood, for we read that some cases proved fatal in twenty minutes, and that in these the ordinary symptoms of cholera were absent, and the body at the first stroke of the disease became livid, convulsive and shrunken. The telegraph adds that gross neglect of sanitary measures was the apparent cause of the epidemic, as it is stated that the people were living in inconceivable filth. It further tells us that cholera seems to be unusually prevalent this year, as outbreaks have been reported from various parts of India, although no other has approached that of Golwood in violence.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.

Its Ravages Among Connecticut Potato Fields—Prospect of an Almost Total Destruction of the Potato Crop.

A Connecticut correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following description of the terrible potato pest: The insect pest, known as the Colorado beetle, or potato bug, and which, by its deadly sting and general ravages, came so near verifying the prediction of a potato crop seriously damaged, and market price of the people's favorite esculent advanced, is again on Connecticut soil in such numbers as to render it certain that, unless some great counteracting influence is exerted, the general crop will be almost totally destroyed. The early varieties of the potato, except in instances where means have been taken to kill the bugs, are among the worst treated. Instances are numerous in the southern and western portions of the State where the rows of potatoes in some fields are so loaded with bugs that, seen from a distance, the eye can discern the difference in color of the plants as compared with other portions of the same field. The kind of soil, whether sandy, like that surrounding the city, or loamy, as in Fairfield and Litchfield counties, seems to have no perceptible effect on the insects' movements, but everywhere—in the carefully hoed patch of the laboring man, as well as in the broad acres of the thrifty farmer—the insects' terrible work goes on.

The beetles are of three kinds. The largest and most formidable resembles the common bug known as the rose bug and familiarly called the June or lady bug. It is of the same brown color, and in addition to the little black stripes on the wings is distinguished by dark colored dots in rows on either side of the body below the line of the wings. The head is many times smaller than the head, but the poisoned bill which that head contains executes its deadly work with amazing rapidity. A sort of independence of and stolid indifference to all that is going on about him characterizes this bug, and if he happens to be brushed from his resting place by the hand or by shovels displeasure, and when, as it appears to him, no one is looking, he ascends the potato stalk and proceeds to business again. The ill effects which 10,000 of these desperate workers in one acre will cause can, without much figuring, be determined.

The second bug of the same family, and very near of kin, is favored with wings, which he uses to advantage in flying from plant to plant, as if in the exercise of a superintendent's duty. Wherever he bites the potato stalks die, and that promptly. His activity, creditable to the beetle family, is of the greatest annoyance to the farmer, who, while he can hope for better things so long as the pest simply preys upon the leaves as they put forth, must despair when a bite which strikes death at the root takes place. In color, as compared with the first named, there is little to distinguish them, but in size, being smaller, they move quicker and accomplish more work in a given space of time. The third bug, like the common lechered fly, breeds upon the potato plant, and has the advantage over his coworkers in that when one is taken from the ranks operations are not hindered, for, to borrow the expression of a discouraged Fairfield county farmer: "If one bug is killed 10,000 fighting bugs will come to the funeral." It is not infrequent to see each of these three varieties of bug in one field.

In Norwalk the farmers declare their crops about ruined, that there is little hope except from potatoes planted late. In Fairfield, some planters have boldly set out to combat the common enemy, not only by the use of poisoned powders, but by the use of brushes and pans. One of the curious sights of that town at this time is the farm hand, with brush in one hand and tin pan in the other, following the potato rows through the field, scooping in the saucy little invaders. These, when the pan is full, are consigned to the fire. In some instances the work, which cannot succeed, as it costs too much time and labor, is practiced by the farmers hereabout. The us of paris green is deemed to be the easiest and most efficacious way of getting rid of the bugs, as contact with it is fatal. A

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEM ON JOHN. : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Aug. 9, 1876.

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For Secretary of State;

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For Treasurer;

W. H. Wheeler,

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For Auditor;

John Reilley,

OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. C. Carson,

OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General;

T. L. Hargrove,

OF GRANVILLE.

ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE.

G. H. DOCKERY,

of Richmond.

D. L. RUSSELL,

of Brunswick.

For Congress:

COL. DM^c D. LINDSEY;

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Convention for the First Senatorial District of North Carolina will be held at Hertford Perquimans County N. C. on Monday the 21st of August 1876.

Counties composing the District should be represented by regularly chosen delegates.

JOSIAH NICHOLSON,
Chairman 1st Sen. Dist Com.
Belvidere N. C. July 8th 1876.

HORACE GREELY ON TILDEN.

It was after the election of 1868, when the State of New York was carried for SEYMOUR through the help of enormous frauds in the City, that HORACE GREELY wrote to SAMUE J. TILDEN:

"*You were at least a passive accomplice in the giant frauds of last November.*

Your name was used, without public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure" that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. *And you, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your responsibility.*

On the principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," *you are as deeply implicated in them to day as though your name was Tweed, O, Brien, or Oakey Hall.*

It is no where recorded that Mr. Tilden denied the grave impeachment, but to day he has the sublime affrontery to run for President on a platform which accuses the Republican party of all sorts of frauds, and ostentatiously proclaims that "Reform is necessary."

In the many evils and punishments which have befallen North Carolina since the war none would be comparable to the disgrace she would feel in having the miserable creature Lindsey as one of her representatives in the Congress of the United States.—*Weldon News.*

Such attacks where Col LINDSEY, is known help rather than hurt him. Even Democrats high in position and public confidence, such men as JARVIS, MARTIN, and Starke, have publicly testified to his high character as man of honor and integrity and possessing the entire confidence of the people of his native county where he is best known. The truth is, Col LINDSEY, is the peer of the best of his defamers—their peer in every attribute that makes a man. His name is a synonym of frankness, of benevolence, of charity and of honor.

Who was the Attorney and adviser of the great Credit Mobelier Swindle? Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President.

Democracy ruined the country once Give it the power and it will do it again

A FEW OF VANCE'S LETTERS.

GOV VANCE has most emphatically denied that he countenanced or advised any of the cruelties and tortures inflicted upon the Union loving people of Western North Carolina during the period he was occupying the Executive Chair. The letters he wrote, a part of which we refer to below, prove the contrary. They show that he appealed to the Legislature to pass laws making it penal to harbor conscripts; that he appealed to JEFF DAVIS to assist him; that he threatened fire and sword, and that he called on Gen. LEE for regiments of calvalry to *quarter* and *forage upon* the Union people of the West! Read the letters:

State of North Carolina

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 25, 1863.

HON. W. T. DORTCH,
Richmond, Va.

MY DEAR SIR:—Permit me to call your attention to a matter of very great importance and which demands immediate action. I urged upon the Legislature, as you may remember, to pass laws making it punishable to harbor conscripts and deserters, or give them aid in any way. The legislature through the influence of Mr. Graham, declined to do so, on the ground that it was the province of Congress alone to provide for the enforcement of its own laws, &c. This seems to be recognized among legal gentlemen here as the proper ground. Since Justice Pearson has decided, in effect, that it was not legal for the Governor to employ the militia in arresting conscripts and deserters—that Confederate officers alone could do so. The effect of these things has justified the fears which I entertained. Desertion is alarmingly on the increase and their friends and relations openly protect and feed them.

* * * *

Now will not Congress take some action in the matter? What is required, is the passage of a short salute against all who harbor, feed or in any way aid men, to evade the law or escape capture; and to make some provision for employing the militia of the State, by request upon the Governor, in making arrests, &c. If this were done, I could clean out North Carolina, with my militia and *occasional help from the regular soldiers.* Some compensation should be given to the militia for their services. Please consult with Mr. Seldon, and our State delegation and do what you think best, and speedily.

Very respectfully your obedient servant
Z. B. VANCE.

State of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh May 13, 1863

HIS EXCELLENCY, PRESIDENT DAVIS. I received information from our Generals in the field, that desertion is alarmingly on the increase in the army, and they called upon me to use my exertions to check it, so far as I could, among the troops from North Carolina

* * * *

for authority to arrest deserters, and to have law making it penal to harbor and conceal them, which was declined on much the same ground, as those assigned by the Chief Justice, to wit, that it was the business of Congress to provide for the execution of its own laws &c. I then appealed to Congress by a suggestion to Mr. Dortch, Senator from this State, who informed me that Congress has also declined to take action in the matter, for what reason I do not know. Baulked thus in all my attempts, about to incur the imputation of exceeding my rightful authority, and risking my militia to be shot down with impunity, I could but revoke my orders and substitute merely a command, that they should aid the Confederate officers, as a posse when requested.

* * * *

Inasmuch as you have the power to call out the Confederate forces for certain purposes; and as no one denies your right to arrest deserters from the armies of which you are commander in chief, would it not give validity to my action, if I proceeded under your request or requisition.

Most respectfully, Your obedient servant.
Z. B, VANCE.

The next is dated Sept. 15th, 1874, and was addressed to Dr. JAMES COLLOWAY, in Wilkesboro. We have seen the original in *Vance's own* hand writing. We make an extract:

"If the deserters in Wilkes that are daily reinforcing Kirk, were at their posts, regular troops could be spared for your defense.

No countenance or favor must be shown to a deserter or his friends. *It is my fixed purpose to visit them with fire and sword if they refuse to surrender by the 25th of this month and their friends will fare little better.*

Very truly yours,
Z. B. VANCE,

The next is a letter to Gen. Lee, dated March 2, 1865. Here is an extract:

"But rest assured, however, General, that I am fully alive to the importance of the crisis and whatever man can do in my situation, shall be done. I shall now order out in every county, that class of the home guard, not subject to duty in the field, and put them to work arresting deserters. In many many counties, however, they are necessarily insufficient from the great numbers of deserters, and the natural fears of the destruction of their property, &c. *If you could send me as many as two regiments of cavalry, by quartering them in the midst of these disaffected districts, and foraging upon the friends of the deserters,* they could not only arrest many, but could recruit themselves and horses, restore confidence and inspire with courage the local forces.

"I earnestly recommended this action, General and think in the long run it would not weaken your army."

WHAT has YEATES done since he has been in Congress to injure any man, white or black? Point to a single act or word. —*Albermarle Times.*

The great truth with Maj YEATES is that he has not done anything *for* the people of his District. His "acts," his "words," his *votes* have been most bitterly partisan. The people want a man to represent their true interests, and they believe Col LINDSEY will do so.

The Democratic House has committed another outrage. It has seated Mr. GOODE notwithstanding the most indubitable evidence showed that Mr. PLATT was legally elected, and the further fact that the majority of the committee reported in PLATT's favor. Ah, the Western Democrats was in earnest when he exclaimed: "The spoils of office are what we are contending for, and by g—d if we succeed in this campaign the Democrats *will* have the offices:"

The Treasurer of Washington county, Wis., has gone to meet TILDEN'S friend TWEED. His name is SEMLER, he was a prominent Democratic "Reformer," and was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention. He voted first, last and all the time for TILDEN, and then went home and absconded with $50,000 of the people's money.

The President has transmitted to the Senate the information he has concerning the horrible Hamburg massacre. He is very out spoken in condemning the horrors of the slaughter and the state of society which permits such atrocities and renders it almost impossible to prevent them.

Gen Belknap has been acquitted. The vote stood 35 to 25; it requires two thirds to convict. The 25 voted not guilty on the ground that the Senate did not have jurisdiction.

Six Democratic newspapers in Kansas two in Ohio, and fourteen in Indiana have deserted TILDEN.

A PICTURE OF DEMOCRATIC REFORM DRAWN BY A DEMOCRATIC PEN.

In a recent speech in Congress by Hon. JACOB M. THORNBURGH, of Tennessee, he stated that the State of Texas is democratic in every department, and the San Antonio *Herald* is one of the leading Democratic organs, and will not be suspected of falsehood or even of exaggeration. It says:

In our Legislature the chacteristic features are waste and extravagance. Officers are multiplied, salaries are increased, and the people's domain squandered in the most reckless manner; but the sacred trust, the school fund, amounting to $800,000, committed to their fiduciary care, is also violently seized and appropriated to the payment of mileage and per diem.

This, says Mr. THORNBURGH, let it be remembered, is done by the men who are clamorous for TILDEN and his sort of "reform." Nor is this the worst of the case. Under Republican rule the State expenses were about $200,000, now they are nearly two millions.

POOR MEN, ATTENTION!

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is not a friend of the poor men of the South. When a member of Congress in 1868 he advocated and voted for a bill demanding the following qualifications for voters in the Southern States, to wit:

1 He shall have served in the Federal army for one year or more.

2 He shall have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same,

3 He shall be seized of a freehold of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars either in his own right or in the right of his wife.

That we are correct, we refer to the *Congressional Globe*, part 2, 1867-8, page 1416.

Had this bill passed, *every man* in the South who had not served in the Union army, who could neither read nor write and who were poor, would have been disfranchised! Poor men, think of this.

"Molly Maguires" is the name of an oath bound band of desperadoes who control the Republican organization in Pennsylvania.—*Economist.*

This is not true. Every "Molly Maguire" curses the Republicans and votes the Democratic ticket. Ask our friend Capt. SAMUEL WATERS about them. He lived among them for years and knows that in the coal regions of Pennsylvania they control the Democratic organization! Thus, the boot is on the other leg.

The Coustitutional Amendments are a fraud upon the people. By a large majority they decided against the Convention. They desired the Constitution to remain as it is. But the Democrats, by revolution and fraud, *counted in* enough members to control the Convention, and thereby were enabled to stifle the people's voice and force through a series of amendments, some of them obnoxtious in the extreme. They hope that in the excitement of politics enough of the people will over look them to secure their adoption at the ballot box. This must not be. Keep them posted.

While the mass of Democratic leaders and papers try to belittle the Hamburg atrocity, Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, the Richmond *Whig* and the Charleston *News and Courier* agree in severely condemning it. The Coroner's jury have rendered a verdict charging seven persons with the crime of murder, and 44 citizens of Aiken County 13 of Edgefield and 30 Georgian as accessors before the fact

Judge SETTLE is making a splendid canvas. He is received with great enthusiasm wherever he goes. He is dealing such heavy blows against VANCE as to make him wince and writhe. Every thing is working well and victory is certain.

In volume of brain and intellectual calibre Judge Settle is far the superior of Gov Vance. In repartee and doubtful yarns not fit for ears polite, Vance has few equals, but in logic he is loose and in language extravagant. He is no match for Settle.

The leading Democratic paper of Brooklyn, New York, the *Argus*, opposes TILDEN for President because of his "past thieving record." It says Tilden's nomination has lost New York to the Democrats.

What prominent Governor of North Corolina was it that declared he would fill hell so full of Yankees that their arms and legs would stick out of the windows? ZEBULON B. VANCE.

Who was it that said. "We will fight the Yankees until hell freezes over and then fight them on the ice." Why none other than Z. B. VANCE. What a harmless, gentle peace man he was.

Brick Pomeroy is vehemently opposing Tilden. He says he is not consistent, is not politically honest and he believes him to be a thief. Brick ought to know.

The Democratic Congress has failed to redeem a single promise made to the people.

Gen Green B. Raum of Illinois, has been appointed Cammissioner of Internal Revenue.

Hard times and ruin follow in the wake of democracy.

Heaven help the poor and helpless should VANCE be elected Governor.

Colorado has been admitted as a State of the Union. Welcome new Sister:

AFTER the election Samuel J. Tilden will be a wiser and a poorer man. His surplus millions can no more change the determination of the American people to reject Democracy than the wind from a bellows can change the course of the trade winds. Our advice to Samuel is, "save your money and buy a farm."

The Perquimans Democratic Convention. A boisterous and inharmonious Meeting.

Hertford; N. C.,
Aug. 6th 1876.

The Democracy assembled here in full force to day for the purpose of making nominations for Representative and County officers. Thos. A. Gilliam, chairman Ex, Com. opened the Convention with prayer.

D Cox elected temporary Chair-man —a delegate from Hertford Township moved that the chairman appoint a committee on organization; a delegate from Parksville, the gentleman who had his "eye on Winston of the Albemarle Times" objected and said that no Hertford Clique could run this Convention, and moved to amend, allowing the Townships to appoint one from each to constitute said committee, which was accepted. The delegates from Hertford stated that in as much as it has been charged that his delegation wished to run the Convention, he could recommend a delegate from Parksville and none from Hertford This brought to his feet the leader of the Parksville delegates who said that Parksville Township did not come here to be run by Hertford and that he would select his own member of the committee. The convention then began to wrangle; each delegate feeling that he could pour oil upon the troubled waters. The question being called, the chair stated that he would put the motion but he did not understand it and did not think any one else did; the motion was carried when the Chairman of the Ex Com. took the stand and said that such disrespect and disorderly proceedings he had never witnessed and that he would have nothing more to do with them and resigned his position as chairman.

The irrepressible delegate from Parksville took the floor and said he was for the good of the people; he was not to be run by any clique. A delegate from Hertford arose and said this Convention was not being governed by parliamentary rules. The irrepressible delegate from Parksville said they had no use for parliamentary rules, which silenced the parliamentary delegate for good.

A delegate from Hertford (lately a prominent city official) told the gentleman from Parksville that he did not understand the English language and was insulting alike to the chair and the Convention.

The Committee on organization was announced and through their Chairman (who voted for Holden and Grant in 1868 and who would be pleased, if the convention see fit, to be nominated for Representative) reported J. M. Whedbee chmn. and feelingly remarked that they should be governed in nominations by the glorious old Democratic principles.

Hertford Township requested that they be allowed to add two more delegates to their number, one of the number being the late chairman of the Ex. Committee. The irrepressible delegate from Parksville objected; said that would not work here, it was done in the interest of a certain candidate, that he had been approached to go for some for office who cared more for the dollars and cents than for the party: A candidate for Treasurer said that if the delegate alluded to him he was an infamous liar. A general row was imminent and it was thirty minutes or more before anything like order was restored, The chairman of the Committee on organization (who voted for Grant in 1868 &c) arose and said no man should be nominated who had failed to vote the straight Democratic ticket for two years. This was intended as a blow at a Candidate for Sheriff, and a candidate for county commissioner from Parksville Township who had voted for Judge Albertson last year and was elected magistrate by the Republicans at the same time defeating the gentleman "who had his eye on Winston") and had publicly declared within the last six months that he would support no man for office who worked for or endorsed the Constitutional Convention, Nominations being in order, the irrepressible delegate from Parksville put in nomination several gentlemen for whom he did not vote. After any amount of wrangling the Commissioners were nominated, the gentleman alluded to being one of the numbers. Now came the big fight-nominations for Treasurer. The Chair stated that it seemed to be impossible to preserve anything like order and appointed three sergeants-at-arms and would have any person removed who did not behave himself. The great trouble was to keep the delegate from Parksville down, so a rule was adopted not allowing any delegate to speak but twice on one subject and then only two minutes. This rather stopped Parksvilles leader and he was temporarily quiet. At this juncture the two gentlemen from Hertford before alluded to, one being the late Chairman Executive Committee were admitted upon the floor but not allowed to vote. Four candidates were placed in nomination for Treasurer and the only one who really did not need the office was nominated, illustrating again that the Democracy has no use for poor men. That there was dissatisfaction over the result was apparent. Nominations for Sheriff being in order, the Chairman of the Committee on organization (who had voted for Grant in 1368 &c &c) placed in nomination Jos H White as a straight and square Democrat who voted straight and worked hard and did not run for office as a certain candidate for Sheriff did two years ago—who declared himself a good Democrat half an hour before sunset the day before the election and next day voted for four Republicans. A delegate proposed to make the motion unanimous. The Chairman of the Committee on organization who had voted for Grant in 1868 &c., said that while he was present they would not: a delegate said "put the question, we can out vote him" said the Chairman of the Committee on organization &c.: "You may do that, but it aint unanimous then;" said the delegate: "Why not?" After finishing the other nominations, T G Skinner was nominated for Assembly. The Convention then adjourned to the street, where the *unterrified Reformists* kept up the row and wrangle for some time. Leading Democrats are disgusted, feeling that "curses, like chickens, have come home to roost."

The Republicans are in good trim for the campaign and expect to carry the county by over 300 majority.

REPUBLICAN.

Perquimans County Republican Convention.

Pursuant to the call, the Republicans of Perquimans County met in Convention at the Court House in Hertford, on Wednesday, August 2d. 1876.

The Convention was called to order by J H Cox, ch. Co, Ex. Committee, who stated the object of the meeting to be the nomination of a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, and for the various county officers

On motion, H H Whedbee was called to the chair. and U W Speight appointed Secretary.

The Chair announced nominations to be in order, thereupon the following persons were nominated for the positions named by acclamation, to wit:

For Representative	Hon Willis Bagley.
" Register of Deeds	U W Speight.
" Treasurer	Josiah Nicholson
" Coroner	W. Ehringha
" Sheriff	H H Griffin
" Surveyor	Thomas E. Winslow

Board Co. Com.
E A White.
Elijah Peele
W H Gunn
E W Felton
W J Porter.

On motion a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Bagley and inform him of his nomination. Mr. Bagley appeared and accepted the nomination in an able and telling speech, pouring hot shot into the Democracy and urging the Republicans to stand together and support the nominees.

The following persons were appointed on the Co. Ex. Committee for the ensuing year, to wit. J H Cox, E A White, Jos T. Overton, Thomas Lindsey and J Q A Wood.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings be published in Raleigh "Constitution" and E. "City Carolinian".

On motion adjoined,

H H WHEDBEE, Chmn.
U W SPEIGHT Secty.

The Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Club of Elizabeth City.

Pursuant to call of N. Spellman the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Elizabeth City township, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Normal Academy on, Wednesday evening, August 2nd.

On motion John T. Price was called to the chair and W. H. Newby acted as Secretary.

Spirited addresses were made by Dr. P. John, Hon. C W Grandy, J S Wilcox, Esq., Emanuel Davis Esq., Jacob Spellman and others.

A Constitution and By-laws for a Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Club was then presented and soon a hundred and fifty members joined. The organization was then effected by electing the following officers: James S Wilcox, President; Lancaster Brothers, Vice-Presidents; A. A Small, Recording Secretary; John T Price, Corresponding Secretary; Jacob Spellman Sr., Treasurer.

After three rousing cheers for the entire Republican Ticket, adjourned to Tuesday evening, August 8th.

JOHN T. PRICE,
Chm'n.
W. H. NEWBY,
Sec'y.

Grand Republican Meeting

STIRRING SPEECHES BY ALBERTSON CHAMBERLAIN, LINDSEY, GRANDY AND POOL.

Republicans to the Front and the Enthusiasm unbounded.

The Republicans of Pasquotank held a grand ratification meeting at Elizabeth City on Monday Aug. 7th. The meeting convened at the Court House at 2½ o'clock P. M, when on motion of Dr. P. John it was organized by calling Wm. J. Mumford to the chair and appointing John Sawyer and W. E. Lyons Secretaries. The Court House not being large enough to hold the people the meeting moved to Academy Green where powerful and convincing speeches were made by Hon J W Albertson, Hon J L Chamberlain, Col D Meigs Lindsey, Capt C. W Grandy and Walter E. Pool Esq. The speeches produced a marked effect and will result in much good. The enthusiasm was intense. The meeting adjourned at a late hour with three round cheers for the whole Republican ticket.

Remarkable Coincidence.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian

The Republican Party at the Chicago Convention in 1860 nominated for President and Vice-President Abraham Lincoln and Hanibal Hamlin. The ticket was Lincoln and Hamlin which some ingenious Republican divided thus

Lin | coln.
Ham | lin.

making a portion of the names of each as any one can see by reference to the above. That was very remarkable—but some Democratic newspaper has discovered another very remarkable coincidence; and as he claims, similar to the above. I see their papers noticing the remarkable ticket of 1860, and thus dividing their present one thus

Tild | en
Hen | dricks.

which spells, Tildaen
Endricks,

I have made about the ticket Tilden has an H in the way, and Endricks spelled H which of course means Hayes.

So much for remarkable coincidences Tilden's name would possibly stand for President but for the H; and Hendricks might be Vice-President if an H preceded his name. Hurrah for Hayes and Wheeler.

RAD.

National Republican Platform,

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., June 16th, 1876.

1. When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its coats have passed into history, and we come back to them with pride, incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose. We, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

2. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

3. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3d. The pacification of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments

5th. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the Senate to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives to prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be users and accessors should not dictate appointments to office. The rules for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be held by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of the citizen to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

6th. We profess in the strictest conformity of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8th. The recent legislation of congress touching the currency is fraught with great danger and should be immediately corrected by such legislation as will restore to the people the early constitutional currency of gold and silver, or its equivalent. The national debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which so far as possible should be adjusted so to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th. We realize the necessity for further grants of the public lands for railroad corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10th. That the immediate duty of congress is to so modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted citizen, that is given to the native born, and to secure for all such protection in their rights at home and abroad, we favor the passage by congress of such laws as may be necessary and proper to carry into execution the 14th amendment of the constitution, which we hold to be self-executing, and to the fullest extent of the powers of congress, and we demand such legislation as shall protect the rights of naturalized citizens against the arbitrary and unjust claims of foreign powers, and we call upon congress to make appropriations for the prosecution of all violations of the rights of citizens of the United States, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

11th. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States, for their government, and in the exercise of this power, it is the right and the duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism polygamy and we demand such legislation as will secure this end.

12th. The pledges which have been given to our soldiers and sailors must be faithfully kept. The grateful people will always honor those who periled their lives or their limbs for the preservation of the union, in the strictest remembrance.

13th. We abominate the fraud by which the electoral vote of Louisiana was defeated in the returning board, the action of the visiting statesmen sent to that state by the president, the action of the president in the matter, and we denounce the conspiracy against the government which resulted in the extinction of the right of a free ballot in that state.

14th. The pledges which have been given to our soldiers and sailors must be faithfully kept. The grateful people will always honor those who periled their lives or their limbs for the preservation of the union, in the strictest remembrance.

15th. We sympathize deeply with the people of Chicago in the terrible calamity which has befallen them, and point with hope and confidence to the future development of the material resources of that city and the restoration of its commercial prosperity.

16th. We believe in the efficiency of the civil service as a means of securing honesty, capacity and fidelity in the conduct of the government's business, and we favor such an administration of the law as will secure its thorough enforcement in the spirit in which it was framed.

17th. We favor the immediate passage of such legislation as will enable the people of the territories to form constitutions and state governments preparatory to their admission into the union, and we protest against the admission of any territory into the union with a population less than that required for a representative in congress.

18th. We favor the establishment of a national board of health.

19th. We favor the establishment of a department of labor, with a view to the encouragement of the industrial interests of the country.

20th. We favor the establishment of a national bureau of education, as a means of promoting intelligence among the people, and we favor the appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of public lands for the benefit of common schools in the several states.

21st. The republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

22d. The pacification of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provi-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the arrival of my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Informs them that the Goods are of very choice and will be sold at very low prices, as I intend to sell them at the lowest prices to defy any one selling cheaper. Goods from the

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

BLACK SILK,
COLORED
AND
FOULARDS,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
SHEETINGS,
LACE
AND
SATIN
SHIPPED
PIQUES,
MOURNING
DELAINE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINT
AND
CAPES,

40 pieces
Prints,

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Caps and Shoes,

all of which I will sell cheap for cash or trade. Thanking my friends for favors in the past, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without hindrance. An antidote that stands to inquiry. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 167 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 224 pages, a private counselor in the married and unmarried. Ridiculous of the mysteries of the sexual system, its diseases, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, how to be truly happy in the married relation. Males and females, young and middle aged should read and preserve it. It contains information which no one can afford to be without, even how to preserve the health and complexion, and guide to find a healthy companion. The best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on all diseases mentioned in his work. Address Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running an Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Newsom and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can leave it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Ceiling, $10,00
Plank, 15,00
Scantling, 7,00 to 7,50
Boards, 12,50
Joist, 12,00 to 13,00
Sawing will commence on 8th Aug.

The undersigned will be at the Mill to wait on and receive orders. The Mill is well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NEWSOM N. C. April 20th 1876

Chowan County—Superior Court.

C. W. Cason, Receiver, Fall Term 1876.
Against
Jno. Boush, W. D. Pinden, Adm'r A. H. Boush, Sarah Boush, Jane S. Whedbee and Jno. Dickenson.

It appearing upon affidavit, that the Defendants James S. Whedbee and Jno. Dickinson are nonresidents of this State, on motion it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Republican, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for four Judicial district, commanding the said Defendants Jas S. Whedbee and John Dickinson to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Edenton, on Monday after the 2nd Monday in July next being the term of said Court held for County of Chowan, to answer the Complaints of the Plaintiff which will be filed in the Clerks office of said Court, within the first three days of said term. And in default whereof they will be taken and heard to the matters alleged in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 7th day of July 1876.

WM. B. SKINNER
Clerk Superior Court Chowan County.
A. G. M. MOORE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Machine Shop.

Any machine from a Sewing Machine to Steam Engine put in first class order promptly at short notice. One of the best Planing and Matching Machines in the State. Also Shingle machines and Saws. Also Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Gearing, Belting, &c. Also Mill Picks and Mill Stones dressed and set in the best manner. Also Engines and Boilers set in connection with the Mill.

If you want first class work at the lowest prices you can get it done here or elsewhere.

J. W. SAWYER.

Shop on Main street, between Fearing's Corner of Main and Poindexter sts.
Elizabeth City N. C. 7-1m.

Valuable Real Estate

At Private Sale

BY

GEO. D POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber lands and town properties. The cleared farms contain from 50 to 1,500 acres each, have good buildings on them, are near navigable water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotton, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, central lots, &c., and range in price from $300 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy. Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere, or from other.

GEO. D POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

HOME LINE.

Tri-Weekly Line

between

NORFOLK, VA.,

AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Fast Sailing Steamer

Helen Smith;

Will leave E. City for Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. arrive at Norfolk 3 P. M. Pro Rates with old Line for Baltimore; Clyde Line to Philadelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare—Norfolk, $1.50. Meals 50c. each.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City.
ADAM FREEWELL
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
Jan 27th.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. W. Sawyer, J. W. Sanders and Albert Luten, under the style of LUTEN, SAWYERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Sanders is authorized to collect all claims due the Firm, and will pay all debts owed by the firm.

The coach and waggon business will be continued by J. F. Sanders and Luten, under the old style (J. F. Sanders & Co.) and the machinery business will be continued by J. W. Sawyer. All in the same buildings formerly occupied by the firm. Thanking our patrons for favors in the past we hope by strict attention to business and a desire to give satisfaction to all parties to merit a continuance of the same.

J. W. SAWYER,
J. F. SANDERS,
ALBERT LUTEN.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 17th, 1876.

BELVIDERE ACADEMY

The Fall Session of this School will begin on the first Monday in October 1876 and continue five months.

The Primary Department will be under the management of William A. Sanders.

Pupils are expected to come prepared with a knowledge of ten words and numbers not exceeding in extent the Second Reader.

Tuition for Primary Department $1.50 per month.

Other Departments at reasonable rates. School to continue nine months.

For further information address the undersigned, Rufus White or J. pur Parker.

On behalf of the Committee.

Belvidere N. C.—8-1t

ISAAC M. COOK.

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER

No. 6 Broad Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in E. C. as prepared to do all kinds of Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its different branches in a workmanlike manner and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. All work done in my shop warranted. Shop on Main street, one door above the City Hotel.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill.

PROPRIETOR.

Prepared to furnish

FLOORING,

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH,

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS,

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND SCROLL AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDER SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Planing Boards dressed on Sash, both sides at one time.

Planing Boards on hand.

Plastering Hair on hand for sale.

Address,

D. S. CRAMER

Elizabeth City, N. C.

SEE HERE.

If you want Books, Printing, Photographs, Cards or anything that you would patronize us, we refer to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1850. We supply all books at good discount. Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Sunday School Cards, Libraries, Blank Books, How to obtain a Southern or Golden Wheel Patent, The Book of Love Letters, How Young Men Succeed, Young Ladies' Companion, Masonic Exposes, Odd Fellows Exposed, Hoppe, Hunter's Manual, Making Cards, 1 Hundred Chromo Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Tricked Eagle Cards, Tricked Lion Cards, Tricked Deer Cards, Tricked Dog Cards, Tricked Horse Cards, Tricked Bird Cards, Tricked Fish Cards, Tricked Lamb Cards, Tricked Elephant Cards, Tricked Bear Cards, Tricked Monkey Cards, Tricked Cat Cards, Tricked Eagle Cards, Tricked Deer Cards, Tricked Dog Cards, Tricked Horse Cards, Tricked Bird Cards, Tricked Fish Cards, Tricked Lamb Cards, Tricked Elephant Cards, Tricked Bear Cards, Tricked Monkey Cards, Tricked Cat Cards, Tricked Eagle Cards, Tricked Deer Cards, Tricked Dog Cards, Tricked Horse Cards, Tricked Bird Cards, Tricked Fish Cards, Tricked

...TH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY AUG. 9 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—...gate City is 50 miles South East o... Va. Parties coming here from the ... can have passage on the bay line ... leave Baltimore at 4 P.M. ev... arrive at Portsmouth the next ... connect with the Elizabeth ...

...al and Personal.

...ll not any leaving the Dem... ...y two score.

...INDSEY announces his ap... ...s for the counties East of the ... Not having had an answer ... YEATES, he could delay no ... The Major has been invited to ...

...time for holding the Senato... ...at Hertford has been ... Tuesday the 22nd, to ... 31st inst. Delegates will ... A mass meeting will be ... day.

...p M. C. McNAMARA, late Col... ...this District, has a certificate ... Internal Revenue Department ...ing him from the unjust charges ...against him by the Greenville ...

...An enthusiastic Republican ... held at Pools School House ... Wednesday evening. Addresses ...made by Miles Commander, S. J. ... Esq and others. A Hayes, Set... Lindsey Club will be formed there ...

...JOHN T PRICE resigned the office ... ...ll on Monday and the County ... ...filled the vacancy by ap... ...J S WILCOX. He at once en... ...bond and is now the legal ... That he will make a good offi... ...needed.

...We are not authorized to pub... ...the name of this popular young ... led his girl the other even... ...how he would or would not ... ...get the words *knot*. They ... ...did in due time and start ... ...to the Centennial.

...come to subscribe for ... ...CONTRAST. Now is the ... ...Republicans to increase ... ...among the people. It will ... ...month cents in which ... ...Union and of Liberty ... ...Friends, attend to ... ...at once.

...This new post office bid lately ... ...by Congress, has been ... ...President and is now a ... ...ordinary newspapers, under it... ...can be sent by mail for one ... ...and the sender can, if he plea... ...his name on the outside of the ... There is no change in letter ... ...the method of collecting ... ...matter of the second class.

...has been decided to hold an... ...Fair this Fall. The exact time ... ...not been fixed, but it will probably ... ...week in October. It will ... ...duly announced. In the mean while ... ...a determination of *all the peo...* ...to get ready and have something for ... ...The Managers can do but ... ...unless they are sustained by the ... They must have the co-operation ... ...people. The ladies, God bless ... always, have never yet failed. ... ...will help again and with their aid ... ...will be assured.

...Three negroes were brought from ... ...County to the Democratic Dis... ...convention at Edenton which re... ...Maj YEATES for Congress. ... were willing to vote with ... ...Democrats they are dubbed "very ... ...colored gentlemen." "At the ... Republican Convention that was held on ... ...of June, there were a number ... ...colored delegates—most of them men ... ...intelligence and character. But be... ...cause they refused to sell their birth ... ...rights for a mess of pottage, in the estima... ...of the Democratic leaders they are ... nothing but *"miserable niggers"* ... What a difference exists between the Democrat... ...and does make.

...The ratification meeting on Mon... ...was a most decided success. The ... ...of Judge ARCHERSON'S was a ... ...effort. He confined himself ... ...mainly to the Constitutional Amend... ...ments. He exposed the insidious de... ...signs and malignant purposes of the par... ...ty that forced them before the people; ... ...showed up the lurking danger—that ... ...there was a blow aimed at popular rights ... ...and the most cherished interests of the ... ...masses and warned his hearers that ... their only safety was to *vote them down.* ... He was followed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN ... ...in one of his inimitable speeches, which ... always arouses enthusiasm, in which he ... ...arraigned the Democratic party for its ... ...inconsistency, hypocracy and dishonesty, ... dealing it blows that told fearfully at ... every stroke. Col. LINDSEY was then ... called with responded by saying that ... he agreed with his competitor not ... to go to the regular canvas before the ... people of August, he would not enlarge ... on the issues of the campaign at this ... time. He urged union, harmony and ... work. With these victory would be ... certain. Mr. GRANDY and Mr. POOL ... were then called and responded in short ... but telling speeches. Every Republican ... was more than satisfied with the meeting. ... The Democrats found it necessary to ... hold a meeting on Tuesday to try to ... counteract the effect of the Republican ... demonstration. Mr GILLIAM did his ... best to answer the arguments of Judge ... ARCHERSON on the Amendments. He ... can succeed as well as any man in East... ern Carolina in making darkness appear ... to be light and the worse the better ... reason, but when the truth and the facts ... are against a man, a failure must be ex... pected.

☞Organize for HAYES, SETTLE and LINDSEY in every township of the District.

☞Pasquotank is preparing to roll up her old fashioned Republican majority. The present indications are that she will do it.

☞The best Hotel in Norfolk is the "Atlantic." Its proprietor, R. S. DONSON, has now become sole owner and is about to make substantial improvements. He will make it a speciality to accommodate North Carolina and Virginia Merchants. To all these he will give special rates. Give him a call whenever you go to Norfolk.

☞A petition largely signed, including many name of those who had before opposed it, was presented to the County Commissioners asking that the question of the county subscribing Fifty Thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company be submitted to the qualified electors of the county. The proposition being substantially a new one, being less in amount and the bonds not to be delivered until the road is completed, and feeling that what the people ask for should be granted, by a majority vote the Commissioners ordered that an election for the purpose be held on the 18th of September.

Local Briefs.

...The countenance of the farmer beameth.—Quite a large attendance at Court this week.—Our business men are looking for more lively times this fall.—Who is the man that passed away his time by pawning his watch?—Who denies that our Druggists are the pillers of society?—Only those who amount to something beyond the common are much talked about.—Now is the time to make a liberal use of disinfectants.—The new sign at Sander's Carriage and Wagon making shop attracts attention.—Beoni James has left a most singular growth of sweet potato vine at our office. It is in the shape of a head dress.—Allen Small, colored, had his leg broken yesterday morning.—Among the prominent Republicans in the city this week were Judge Albertson, of Winfall; Col. Lindsey and John H Cox Esq, of Hertford, Hon J L Chamberlain and A P Cherry Esq, of Camden and Josiah Nicholson, of Belvidere.—The spicy letter from Nixonton crowded out til next week.—Rev P W Mellick has returned from the Centennial.—It was amusing to hear Democrats advising colored men *which* meeting to attend last Wednesday evening. Their advice *was not taken.* —The congregations at the churches are small now, different —Court is still in session as we go to press —J S Wilcox having resigned as Magistrate, John T. Price has been appointed.

Neighboring Counties.

CAMDEN,—The Democratic nominations for county officers do not give satisfaction.—The recent rains have helped the crops.—A number of Camdenions are beginning to talk about the Fair.

HERTFORD.—The Baptists held a Union meeting at Anoskie Church on the 28th 29th and 30th. There was a large attendance.—J J Horton Esq is talked of by the Republicans for the Legislature. He is reliable and popular.

PERQUIMANS.—The Republican Convention on the 20th inst. was harmonious. A good ticket was nominated. In accepting the nomination for Assembly Mr. Bagley made a powerful speech.—Mrs. Watson died on the 1st inst. She was taken to the old homestead for interment.—The Democrats held their "pow wow" on Saturday. It was boisterous and far from being fraternal. A correspondent gives an account of it in another column.—The Republicans will hold a ratification meeting at Hertford on Monday the 20th inst.

Business Locals.

Good Butter and Cheap at Fowlers.

Fresh lot of Bleached and unbleached Cottons at Fowlers.

Call and Examine Fowlers prices.

ELIZABETH CITY TOWNSHIP REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Republicans of Elizabeth City township is called at the Normal Academy, on Thursday evening August 10th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican county Convention, and transact such other business as the interests of the party may demand. All true Republicans are requested to attend. Meet at 7 o'clock.

N. SPELMAN,
Chm'n Ex Com.

ATTENTION COTTON GIN MEN.

You can have your old Gin now worn out (you think) made good as new at trifling cost. New Saws, New Brushes, New Journals. New Bearings.

For further particulars apply to J. W. SAWYER, at the Shop of J. F. Sanders & Co. 7-3t.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the cure of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book. March 29, '76—1yr

Sympathy is that quality of the human heart that gives a kindly bias to men's actions. Without it this world would be poor indeed, and human nature would be destitute of one of its most beautiful attributes. Remove sympathy from the human breast, and there is a vacuum created only to be exceeped in size by that produced by the removal of a "Light-Running Domestic" from the midst of a family where it has been for years. Get a "Domestic."

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:—I have received numerous inquiries in regard to the Distribution advertised in your paper during the past few weeks by the Kansas Land and Immigrant Association. To save time and the trouble of answering each in detail, I desire to say to all interested, that the Association is chartered by authority of the State of Kansas, for the purpose of promoting immigration to the State, and that in furtherance of this object, proposes to distribute, By Lot, to its patrons, prizes amounting to the princely sum of $770,800. They will have two drawings. In the main, or grand drawing they will award 2,664 prizes, ranging from $50 up to $75,000 each In the Special Drawing they will award 10,000, 00 prizes, ranging from $1.00 up to $10, 000,00 each. The Special Drawing is designed as commissions for Agents, and the tickets are given free to those who make up clubs or purchase two or more Shares in the Main Drawing.

The price of Shares or Tickets in the Main Drawing is $5.00 each. For $10, 00 they will send two shares in the Main Drawing & one ticket free in the Special Drawing. All persons investing $10. and securing three chances, Will Secure At Least One PRIZE, as there are no blanks in the Special Drawing.

The Board of Managers were selected from among the most prominent men of the State, and have the confidence and support of all classes of our citizens. They've been more or less connected with the public affairs of the State, and their character and standing in the community is a sufficient guarranty that the distribution will be fairly and impartially made. I can state most positively that the drawing will take place at the time stated —August the 15th. THE KANSAS IMMIGRANT, giving full particulars of the Enterprise, its objects and purposes, with endorsements and references of the highest character, and information regarding the State of Kansas, will be sent free to all who may desire it.

All remittances for shares, or letters of enquiry, address to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

S. M. STRICKLER, Sec'y.
Atchison, Kansas.

☞ FOR THE CAMPAIGN. ☜

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 60 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names, tf.

TO REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Elizabeth City Township are requested to meet at the Normal Academy this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, to organize a Hayes, Wheeler, Settle and Lindsey CLUB. A full attendance is desired.

N. SPELMAN,
Chm'n Ex. Committee.

Aug. 2nd, 1876.

ONDERFUL SUCCESS

It is reported that BOSCHEE' GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J. and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, J. Q. ETHERIDGE, & BRO. and get this Medicine; or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve every case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by HENRY HOOPER, Edenton, N. C. J. W. TURNER. Hertford N. C. tf

The Sham Reformer.

Democratic opposition to Tilden—resignation of a member of the Tammany Hall general committee.

William Mc Nally, a well known Democrat of New York city, and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee being unable to conscientiously support Gov. Tilden for the Presidency, has sent in his resignation as a member of the organization named. In so doing he says, among other things.

"I will oppose, to the utmost of my ability, the nominee of the so-called Democratic party. Seeing in him a thoroughly corrupt, vicious and bad man and one whom I believe would entail lasting disgrace and suffering upon the people of this country if elected its Chief Magistrate, I recognize him as the associate and companion of one of the most desperate bands of ruffians that ever cursed any civilized community, For years he aided and abetted them in all their rascally raids on the municipal and State treasuries, and the still greater robbery of the liberties of the people by stuffing ballot boxes and guessing at the contents thereof, cancelling the votes of the honest voters opposed to them. Did not Connolly, of the Tweed King, gravitate to this man, and would he have done so if he were not a kindred spirit, and did not Connolly escape through him with the money plundered from the people, and was not Tilden's protege appointed in Connolly's place?—This protege once said to Oswald Ottendorfer (pointing to a safe in the Comptroller's office) that there is evidence enough there (in the safe) to send twenty of the Tammany Hall leaders to State prison? May I not fairly ask why they were not sent there, and, as they were not those papers in the safe used to blackmail them into the support of Samuel J. Tilden? Did not Tilden advocate the election of James O. Brien as a proper man to represent the people of one of our Senatorial districts, and make various speeches upon the district, urging the people to elect him? Are they (Tilden and O. Briend not therefore kindred reformers?

The letter contains many more passages to the same purport.

A Meeting of Colored Republicans.

A meeting of the colored Republican of Elizabeth City township was held in the Normal School building on Friday evening July 28th. Allen Dozier was called to the Chair and A. A. Small appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be to consult and decide who is the legal Chairman of the Township Executive Committee. Speeches were made by Emanuel Davis, Wm Kraus, J. S. Wilcox, Geo W. Lane, and Miles Commander, The discussion was participated in by N. Spelman, J. R. Bass, Isaac Martin, J. P. Epps, D. Griffin and others, It was finally decided by a vote of 97 to 3 that N. Spelman is the legal and proper Chairman.

On motion adjourned.

A. DOZIER, Chm'n.
A. A. SMALL, Sec.

A good suit of broad cloth may alter the appearance of a rascal, but it cannot change his character. Disguising Demmocracy under golden promises may please the eye and tickle the ear, but it remains the same old power, deceptive dangerous, and unworthy of public confidence.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Disease; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,

W. F. JOHN & BARNES,
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.
Box 2,044. 28-1y.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BENJAMIN'S ... St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1847.

1776. 1876.

ROOMS AND BOARDING

—AT THE—

CENTENNIAL

I am prepared to furnish good Boarding and Rooms at the rate of $1.50 per day. Street cars every 10 minutes from my door. A Horse and Carriage for a gentleman and lady, at all times.

E. J. BOSWORTH,
783, South 6th St.,
49-4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured B The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

548 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing he Trade Mark,

1847—ROGERS BROTHERS—XII.

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard,

☞ First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

J. F. SANDERS, J. W. SAWYER. J. F.

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N.. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Repairing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
April 26th, 1876-tf. Elizabeth y, N

People's Line for Baltimore.

The swift and elegant steamer "Sue," of this line, leaves Norfolk on

TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S & FRIDAY'S

for Baltimore; carrying passengers and freights at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

On Tuesday's and Thursday's, she leaves Norfolk at 8 and Portsmouth at 4, P. M. On Saturday's she leaves Norfolk at 5 and Portsmouth at 6 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore	$2 00
" " " and return	3 00
Through tickets to Washington	3 50
" " " Philadelphia	5 50
" " " New York	3 50

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

Be sure and go by People's Line, and encourage competition.

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent,
June 7th 1876-tf. Norfolk, Va.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AN:

Most respectfully informs his customers friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Cofins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Uhring haus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol 4-1yr.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,

334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.
March 23, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

PRICES REDUCED.

New Excelsior Lawn Mower

Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks, New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $200.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Chadborn & Goldwell and Co.

☞Send for Circular.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

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Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

PEABODY HOUSE,

CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati for the past twenty years and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day,

Col. Watson is a native of Virginia and probably the only Hotel Proprietor in Philadelphia from the South.

3-4m. JAMES WATSON
Proprietor

FOWLER'S

The stock consists of ... and in the ... tech good ... Dress Goods ... and White Goods, Linens, ... and White Kid Gloves for ... all in variety, Ladies, Misses ... for Ladies, Misses & Children, ... Thimbles, Scissors & Pins, ... Napkins and Towels, Damasks ... Goods shown & sold with pleasure ... past patronage ...

WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

DRY GOODS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

YELLOW FEVER.

...

Especial attention ... hand.

P. W. MELLICK,

FINE PRINTING

Books, Notes, ...

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WATER STREET,
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THE NEW

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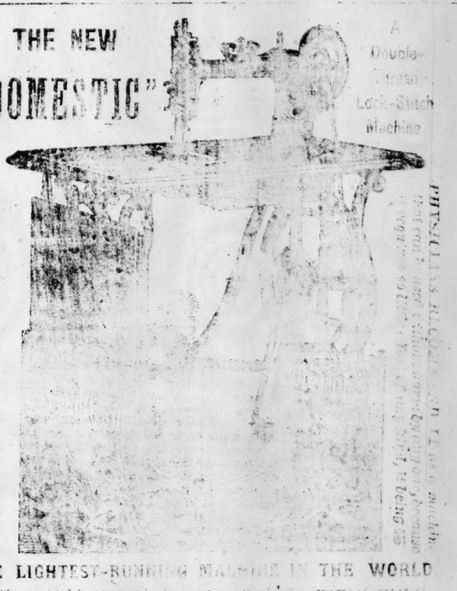

A Double Thread Lock-Stitch Machine

It sews with great ... the highest and finest ... as well as the ... coarsest fabrics.

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD

With our printed directions, ... The construction of the machine is ... plicity, comprising ... are hardened and ... The machines are made ... Every machine ... guaranteed.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

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highest talent and the best facilities in all ... medistes, both at home and abroad, we are ... average dress-maker. Our styles are always ... out-door order to any lady or ...

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Printing Inks,

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135 NORTH THIRD STREET,
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Our Inks are of ... quality, ... made from the best ... personal supervision ... pressman, therefore ... EVERY POUND OF ... Jet Black, Quick ... from Setting Off.

Our prices are ... than any other Ink ... ted States.

A trial of a sample ... printer that he has ... what he should for ... Put up in kegs and ...

Address,
KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.
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NOW ...

IN ...

WINTER ...

GOODS ...

OF ALL KINDS ...

IN THE ... STYLES.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

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Offer great ... inducements to ... all and ... your ... examine ... from ... their ... Country pro... duce taken in exchange for goods.

JONES' ...

Livery Stables

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO ... ENTERTAINMENT

ROAD STREET, ... and ...

GUNS, ...

CUTLERY ...

GIVE ME WORK!

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

B. S. JONES, PROPRIETOR.

Board, First and Second Class per Day ... Third and Fourth ...

Special Terms for Permanent B...

Faith.

To thy heart take faith,
Soft beacon-light upon a stormy sea;
A mantle for the pure in heart to pass
Through a dim world, untouched by living death;
A cheerful watcher through the spirit's night,
Soothing the grief from which she may not flee;
A herald of glad news; a seraph bright,
Pointing to sheltering heavens yet to be.
—*Lucy Hooper.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Notes and Hints.

If grain is stored, care should be taken to preserve it from vermin, and to turn it occasionally, lest it might heat and mildew.

No farmer or mechanic should miss seeing the Centennial exhibition. If he cannot go, he should send one at least of his sons. If he cannot afford to do that, he should take what recreation he can in the most convenient manner. Family parties, neighborly picnics to interesting places, and social gatherings, make us better acquainted with each other, and show the best points of people whom we might suppose had but little good about them. In business no one is seen at his best, and we want to think as well of our neighbors as we possibly can.

Seed potatoes may still be planted, and there is no better or cheaper material for making pork than this. If the weather is dry when the plants are set out, all that is needed is to dip the roots in a mud made of cow dung and loam, and leave the soil dishing around the plants. After the first shower hoe the moist earth around the plant, filling the hollow. Few will be lost that are planted in the afternoon.

The second crop of "round" potatoes may be planted this month and next. The sets should be planted deeply, which will keep them cool, and tend to throw out a strong growth of roots before the leaves appear above the surface.

For the Southern States rutabagas will be found a valuable winter forage crop. Sown upon fine mellow soil, rolled after sowing, and fertilized with a moderate dressing of superphosphate, this crop will furnish the best of feed for sheep, which will consume it upon the ground if confined in hurdles or pens. They are also valuable feed for cows, and if sliced are remarkably healthful and acceptable to horses and mules.

The cow pea is worthy of being sown by itself, although at the last plowing of cotton they may be plowed in between the rows. This is one of the fodder crops which can be grown most profitably in the South, and is as valuable as the Northern clover, when well cured.

Another valuable fodder crop in the South is the cabbage. For field culture the plants may be set out. Superphosphate or guano is an excellent fertilizer for this crop. By this time the bothersome flea has departed for the season.—*Agriculturist.*

Questions and Answers.

When should an excess of honey be taken from the hive?

In the fall.

How far apart should apiaries be located?

One must be governed by the size of the apiary; not less than four miles and not more than seven.

How can an after-swarm be prevented?

By introducing a young fertile queen.

Is there a specific for the ravages of the cut worm?

Spirits of turpentine poured over seed corn before planting, and thoroughly mixed by stirring, so that all the seed shall be impregnated with it, is recommended by a farmer who has tried it. He uses one quart of turpentine to a bushel of corn, and thinks the corn comes up two or three days earlier when thus treated. The scent of the turpentine, which remains several weeks after planting, is also said to aid in keeping crows at a respectful distance.

What location is the best for peach trees, hillside or bottom land?

A north hillside with a gravelly soil, according to several successful experiences. The hillside is a little colder during the day and will keep the buds from swelling so early. The bottoms are more liable to early and late frosts.

Is there no simple remedy for curing horses of cribbing?

A New York correspondent broke a fine horse of this habit thoroughly, by nailing a sheepskin, with wool on, upon the manger where the horse was kept.

What can be done for a leaky udder? Milk the cow three times a day for a while, and bathe frequently the teats and quarters of the bag which leak, with bark or any good astringent.

What are not some remedy for concaded feet in horses?

Pare the hoof carefully; open the cleft of the hoof so that the hoof can expand and contract, and let the horse go unshod for a while.

Useful Hints.

OILCLOTHS.—If a little milk is put into the last water they are washed with, it will keep them bright and clean longer than clear water.

A RELIABLE REMEDY.—For freckles, pimples, or spots, water cresses bruised, and the juice applied to the face or other parts troubled.

OIL SPOTS REMOVED.—To remove oil spots from matting, counterpanes, etc., wet the spot with alcohol, rub the wet spot with hard soap, then wash with cold water.

REMEDY FOR CORNS.—Take equal portions of mercurial and galbanum ointments; mix well; spread on a bit of leather, and apply to the corns morning and evening.

TO WASH COLORED STOCKINGS.—Put a tablespoonful of salt in a quart of water. Let the stockings soak in that for ten minutes, and then take them out and wash in soap and water.

HAIR WASH.—Try half an ounce of borax to a quart of water for a hair wash; apply very gently with a sponge on alternate days; apply a little glycerine dissolved in soft water.

REMOVING OIL STAINS.—You can get a bottle or a barrel of oil out of any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water to such a grease spot or liquid of any kind.

WHITEWASHING.—Take a lump of lime and slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process; strain it and add a little salt dissolved in warm water, half a pound of Spanish whiting, two ounces of glue. This is good for ceilings, walls, wood, brick, or stone.

THE EYESIGHT.—To preserve and make bright and sparkling, let there be an occasional pressure of the finger on the ball of the eye; let pressure be toward the temples, and wash the eyes in cold water two or three times a day, in which there has been a little cream of tartar and fine sugar dissolved.

TO WHITEN TEETH.—For whitening the teeth there is nothing superior to wood charcoal, very finely powdered. Take a few shavings of castile soap and dissolve in spirit with the aid of heat. Use this solution to make with the charcoal a very stiff paste, adding a little syrup or honey to sweeten it, and scent to suit.

TO CLEAN FURNITURE.—Scrape a little castile soap into about one pint of water, add three tablespoonsful of sweet oil, heat it, and use while warm to clean the piece of furniture. Good for any kind of furniture, polished or not. For carved furniture, it must be put on with a soft brush, and, of course, always rubbed with cloth or chamois after.

Value of Food.

An interested reader of the reports of the American farmer's club sent the following estimate of the different value of food: Taking timothy hay as a standard of comparison, and assuming that it requires one hundred pounds of it to supply a certain amount of nourishment, he finds, after careful experiment, that the same amount of nourishment can be obtained by using the following quantities of food: Oil cake, sixty-four pounds; buckwheat, same amount; oats, fifty-nine pounds; corn, fifty-six pounds; barley, fifty-one pounds; rye, forty-nine pounds; beans, forty-six pounds; peas, forty-four pounds; wheat, forty-three pounds; beets, 346 pounds; carrots, 280 pounds; potatoes, 195 pounds; straw, 220 pounds; rye straw, 335 pounds, and clover hay, ninety-five pounds.

The Spirit of 1775.

John Howe, of Marlborough, in 1775, a quiet farming town, was cobbling at a pair of shoes which he had promised should be done within an hour, when he heard that the British were marching to Concord. Being a man of his word, he kept at his work, notwithstanding the excitement, and the departure of his townsmen. He had just finished the job when Polly Smith, the young woman who kept the house where he boarded, ran into the shop.

"John! John!" she cried, with glowing cheeks and flashing eyes, "you ought to have been off to Concord an hour ago. Every other man in the village has got there by this time!"

"Twouldn't be any use for me to go, anyhow! I haven't got any bullets," said John.

"Come into the house and run some t en," replied Poliy.

"I haven't got anything to make 'em of."

"Oh, I'll find something for you to make 'em of," and Polly darted into the house.

Seizing every spoon on the dresser, she immediately returned to him.

"Here, take these," she said, "and if you want more I'll get 'em for you."

In those days all the spoons in common use were made of pewter.

John was soon supplied with balls. Taking his old gun, he started on the long walk of fourteen miles, through the woods, to Concord. Whenever he passed a house the women and children all cheered him.

Reaching Concord he found the British were just starting from what is now the agricultural grounds, on their retreat to Boston.

A wounded "red coat," lying beside the road, begged John as he passed by to put an end to his misery.

"No," said John, "I ain't quite a brute, but I'll just change pieces with you, and leave you to the women."

Exchanging his old gun for the enemy's new musket and ammunition, he joined in the pursuit and did good service on the way to Charlestown Neck.

John Howe enlisted at Cambridge for the war and fought at Bunker Hill. He was in most of our important battles of the seven years' contest and never came home until the British sailed for England. Being hardy, faithful and zealous, he was frequently chosen by Washington for dangerous enterprises. He was one of the most useful men in the army, and on one occasion saved Washington's life. At the end of the war it was Colonel Howe who returned to Marlborough.

Polly Smith, during these years had been spinning, weaving and knitting for the soldiers. She was the first person Colonel Howe sought. When, however, he returned her spoons they were of silver and marked "Polly Howe."

The descendants of John and Polly are among the most highly honored in our country.

Italian Congratulations.

President Grant has received the following congratulatory letter from his majesty the king of Italy, on the occasion of the centennial celebration:

Victor Emmanuel II., by the grace of God and the will of the nation's king of Italy, to the President of the United States of America, greeting:

MY DEAR AND GOOD FRIEND: On the day upon which the great American republic celebrates the centennial anniversary of its existence, it is our desire to address our congratulations and those of our people to you personally, and to the nation over which you preside, and which with admirable ability you have succeeded in directing to its noble destiny. Neither the distance which separates us nor any difference of race will ever weaken in us and in our people that firm friendship which unites us with the brave American nation, with which for a hundred years Italy has had relations productive of mutual esteem. We are inclined to convey to you these sentiments so much the more readily because, for the purpose of more worthily celebrating the memorable day by the monster Exhibition at Philadelphia, you were pleased to invite to the festival all the nations of the earth.

Accept the assurances of our highest esteem and friendship, together with the prayers which we offer to God that he may have you, my very dear friend, in his holy keeping.

Given at Rome on the eleventh day of July, 1876. Your good friend,

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Countersigned: Melegari.

Russia and the United States.

The following congratulatory letter from the emperor of Russia reached the United States too late to be presented to the President by the Russian minister on the fourth of July, and has since been presented:

EMS, JUNE 5, 1876.

MR. PRESIDENT: At a moment when the people of the United States celebrate the centennial period of their national existence I desire to express to you the sentiments with which I take part in this celebration. The people of the United States may contemplate with pride the immense progress which their energy has achieved within the period of a century. I especially rejoice that during this centennial period the friendly relations between our respective countries have never suffered interruption; but, on the contrary, have made themselves manifest by proofs of mutual good-will. I, therefore, cordially congratulate the American people, in the person of their President; and I pray that the friendship of the two countries may increase with their prosperity. I embrace this occasion to offer you, at the same time, the assurance of my sincere esteem, and of my high consideration.

ALEXANDER.

To His Excellency Gen. Grant.

Gen. Custer and His Family.

The fate of Gen. Custer is sadly felt here, says the Cincinnati *Times*, where his brother, Brice W., has lived for many years. Boston, aged twenty-five, forage master, and Thomas, a lieutenant, aged twenty-seven, both unmarried, are the brothers killed. The brother in-law killed was a captain, and was the husband of Gen. Custer's only sister, who, with Mrs. Custer, is with the expedition. Mrs. Custer was the only child of Judge Bacon, of Monroe, Michigan, where the parents of Gen. Custer also reside. His parents are old and feeble, both being upward of seventy. His mother and all the family were devotedly attached to the general, and his awful death will doubtless kill his mother. As a son, he honored his father and mother to the full letter and spirit of the law given on Mount Sinai. But, alas! his days were not as long in the land as a nation hoped they would be. He had no children. His brother-in-law had no children. Mrs. Custer never would leave her husband. She had traveled 300 miles with him on a pony, slept with him in ambulances and in tents to be near him. When duty called him to battle, her distress was next to the bottomless depths of anxiety until he returned.

A gentleman once approached a pretty Quakeress, and said she looked so charming he couldn't help giving her a kiss. "Friend," she said, "thee must not do it." "Oh, by Heaven! I will." "Well, friend, as thee has sworn, thee may do it, but thou must not make a practice of it."

A surgical operation recently performed on the shoulder of Judge Gustave Cook, of Houston, Texas, resulting in the extraction of an old bullet, received by him during the war. A piece of the coat, cut away by the ball over eleven years ago, was found with it.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Russia was Late, but she Makes a Fine Display—Her Silver and Enameled Ware, etc.

Although Russia was slow in making up her mind to participate in the Centennial display, her exhibit as a whole is pronounced superb. The neighboring section of Germany is completely eclipsed by it. Indeed, there is no national department in the Main building that makes a stronger impression of richness and beauty. The silverware and enameled work is without a rival. The forms of the objects and the styles of ornamentation are wholly original. Almost the only object showing Western ideas is a semicircular plaque in silver of the "Last Supper" and its smaller reproductions. Subjects from Russia life and history form the staples of the bronzes and the silver. The enameled work in silver and gold is exceedingly brilliant, and displays remarkably fine workmanship. The styles are unique, and recall Asiatic art far more than anything European. Very curious effects are produced by imitations in white silver of the Russian napkin with its color border, which seems to have a peculiar national significance. It is worked out in such a faithfully minute manner that the threads can almost be counted. So admirable is their workmanship that they might easily be mistaken for real fabrics of linen. A peculiar Russian industry which is abundantly and very beautifully displayed, is the manufacture of a variety of ornamental stones found in the Ural mountains. Malachite, jasper, and lapis lazuli are the materials mostly used, but there are also articles made of stones quite unfamiliar in this country, such as Labrador, rhodonite, and nephrite. Very lovely are the bunches of fruits carved out of various stones, the natural colors of the stone reproducing almost exactly the colors of the fruits. In this way raspberries, plums, currants, green gages, and grapes are made on paper-weights, or set in the front of mantels. A large mantel of malachite, with a mosaic front of perhaps a score of different stones, and ornaments of this peculiar fruit work; is valued at $6,500. Malachite vases about three and one-half feet high, each cut out of a single block of stone, cost $4,500 a pair; and a smaller size, about eighteen inches high, is valued at $650. The malachite and lapis lazuli tables range in price from $100 to $1,000. There is a great variety of small ornaments in malachite, jasper, and lapis lazuli at very moderate prices. The work in these stores, as a rule, follows French models, and does not appear to have been much affected by the recent rage for Muscovite art. The fabrics of cloth of gold and silver, mingled with silk, and sometimes richly embroidered in colors, recall the tales of Oriental magnificence. The dress silks, woolen goods, cottons and the linen fabrics rival those of France and England.

There is a unique and very attractive collection of garments and table spreads from Circassia, richly embroidered in silk and in gold and silver threads. The display of furs is much the finest to be found in the field. Some idea of the beauty of these articles may be formed from their cost. A little bunch of sable skins of the finest quality is valued at $2,400; a fur cloak made of the backs of sable skins is ticketed $2,700, and a ladies' cape of black fox fur is marked 1,400. Some exquisitely lovely gold jewelry in the forms of flowers is remarkable for the delicate shadings of color, varying from the lightest straw yellow to a brownish red, produced by the application of different degrees of heat to the plates of gold. A pavilion of very graceful form made of ebony is devoted to an exhibit of india rubber goods—an American industry neutralized recently in Russia, which has met with remarkable success, the product of the single factory making the exhibit amounting to $5,000,000 a year. Some specimens of work in carved woods come from an industrial school in St. Petersburg that is under governmental patronage. The most noticeable object is a peasant's chair in blue walnut, across the seat of which lies an imitation of a towel made of some white wood. The handles are formed of hatchets. At the back of the seat lie a pair of mittens, admirably carved, and in the frame is the characteristic motto in this Russian language: "Go slow and you will go far," which expresses in a single sentence the spirit of the Slavic race.

The direct contributions of the Russian government to the fair are an admirable collection of minerals and fossils, and an exhibit made by the Pedagogic museum of St. Petersburg, an institution under the immediate direction of the ministry of war. The object of the museum is to encourage the introduction of good school books and apparatus, and generally to promote the diffusion of public education. The collection shows that object teaching is made an important part of primary education in Russia. Use illustrates the natural history by pictures and models, and of geography and ethnology, being complete and systematic. The school furniture shown presents nothing that American manufacturers need study. Other notable exhibits that deserve more than the mere mention that can be accorded them here are those of pianos, scientific instruments, amber, soap, chemicals, furs, umbrellas and ladies' cloaks of velvet lined with the white fur of the Thibet goat, or trimmed with sable. Under an architectural design hung with miniatures of the twenty saintly namesakes of the Czars, from Peter the Great to Alexander II., stands a figure in armor, about a foot high, worked out in gold against the purple velvet background. The face is painted and surrounded with a raised gloria of diamonds. One hand rests on a table on which is a crown and scepter of diamonds, rubies and emeralds. The figure is Saint Alexander Newsky. If anybody wants to buy this curious specimen of religious art it can be had for 5,000 roubles—or about $3,500. A head of Christ beautifully painted on a representation in silver of a handkerchief lying upon a gold embroidered background, is marked 1,000 roubles.

The Russian exhibit in Agricultural hall is comparatively large, and well represents the farming industry of the empire, as far as its products are concerned, and also the industries engaged in making the various preparations of food. There are grains of all kinds in sacks with glass covers and in sheaves, flax, wool and dried fruits, canned goods, cakes, candies, biscuit, wines, liquors, cigars and cigarettes, and so on through a long catalogue. The agricultural implements consist only of a mower, a thrasher and two or three fanning mills. A number of exhibits, for which room could not be found in the Main building, where they belonged under the classification, are placed here—such, for instance, as a large case of sheepskin coats and jackets of the kind worn by the peasantry, an assortment of queer reddish brown white lined pottery, which seems to be both excellent and cheap, and a number of very showy trunks, which appear at first glance to be bound with bands of silver, but the bright metal, on close inspection, turns out to be nothing but tin.

It is a matter of surprise to find Russia among the few foreign countries represented in that little frequented but deserving locality, the Shoe and Leather building. She makes there an admirable exhibit of sole and upper leathers, kid, boots, shoes, trunks, valises and gloves, showing care in tanning and skill in manufacturing. Some fanciful styles of boots in scarlet and green leather embroidered in silk and gold thread are no doubt intended for sale to some of the Oriental tribes.

What Death Is.

Here is a passage from the last letter traced by the hand of George Sand, which is singularly like to a saying of Goethe on his deathbed: "I am not one of those who shrink from submission to a great law and rebel against the end of universal life." Is it not told of the great German that he broke a long silence by this wise and consolatory utterance: "After all, this death is so general a thing, it cannot be an evil thing."

A man can hold his age much better than he can hold his youth.

A FATHER'S REVENGE.

A Duel With the Blind.

Major Buford, called by the way of eminence, "The Major," was one of the most noted duelists of the day. A dead shot, a perfect master of fence, and in his enmities utterly relentless, his name had become a terror to all who knew him.

In the midst of a knot of admiring friends, one day, the major was discussing his last "affair," and complacently explaining how it came that he mortally wounded his adversary, instead of killing him on the spot, when one of two men advanced and struck him in the face. The spectators stood aghast. What could have tempted the stranger to rush thus madly on his fate? He was an old man. Already, to appearance, had threescore and ten years passed over his head. He must, indeed, have been weary of life, whose brief remnant he was ready to cast away so recklessly.

The major was astonished. The very audacity of the act struck him with amazement.

"Is this provocation sufficient, or must I repeat it," inquired his assailant.

The major's first impulse was to return blow for blow. But, fierce and violent as were his passions, he schooled himself to complete mastery over them, and a moment's reflection told him how bootless, under the circumstances would be a public brawl. The indignity he had received would admit of but one reparation, and that he determined to lose no time in seeking.

"The insult is sufficient," he answered, with a forced calmness. "Oblige me by naming a friend."

And the two strangers took their leave together.

At sunrise on the following morning the principals and their seconds made their appearance on the ground selected. No one else was present—not a surgeon. The major, in his own past experience, never had needed one, and his opponent, it was plain, was careless of the consequences.

There was no necessity of delay. The preliminaries had been settled. The parties were to fight with pistols at ten paces, the combat to continue until one or both had fallen.

One condition had been insisted on by the stranger which called an indignant blush to the major's cheek, as it seemed to imply an imputation upon his honor, though he submitted with the best grace he could. It was, that before placing the combatants the bodies of both should be inspected to see that no secret protective device was employed by either.

The ground was measured and the men placed. There was a marked contrast between the two in more respects than that of years. The old man, erect and motionless as a statue, his whitened locks floating in the breeze, never once looked at his antagonist, though his side was turned. His face was stern and determined, but nothing malignant in it. The major, on the other hand, glared fiercely at his foe—seemed even to grudge him the few moments of life yet eked out to him.

"Were he my own father I would kill him," he answered, audibly to some whispered expostulation of his second, who was evidently touched by the old man's venerable appearance.

The pistols were put into the hands of the principals and the giving of the word explained.

"Gentlemen, are you ready?"

"Ready," both answered.

Still the old man moved not, nor did he direct a single glance at his adversary. His eyes were fixed in front. His attitude was one of rapt attention. He seemed like one listening intently.

"Fire!"

Without changing the direction of his gaze or other movement than that of his arm, which arose with the precision of a nicely adjusted machine, the old man brought his pistol to the level of his enemy's breast. For an instant he held it there. Still the same appearance of eager listening.

The major was in no hurry. He could afford to take his time with a man who held his pistol at random, without looking witherward. He was determined to make sure work. If his ball missed his adversary's heart, even a fraction of an inch, he would never make any pretentions to kill again.

The sharp report of the stranger's pistol was followed by a convulsive jerk of the major's arm, causing the discharge of his weapon far wide of his mark, while he, staggering a few paces backward, fell heavily to the ground.

"Conduct me to him," said the man to his friend.

The latter took his principal's arm, and led him to the prostrate form of the of the major, whose second, kneeling by his side, had torn open his garments, exposing to view the fatal wound in his breast, made by the stranger's bullet.

"Is your friend seriously hurt?" inquired the latter, coolly.

"You can see for yourself, sir," the second answered.

"There you're in error," replied the other. "I am totally blind!"

The wounded man, who by this time revived a little, and his second looked at the stranger in astonishment. There was no visible defect in his o gans of vision, but there was a fixity of look—that "blending of eyes on vacancy" which so unmistakably evinces the absence of sight.

"Who are you, and what is your motive in seeking this encounter?" the major faintly murmured.

"First, are you in a condition to renew it?" inquired the stranger.

"There is no need. I am dying."

"When I have told you who I am," the stranger resumed, "you will scarce require my motive for what I have done. No wonder you have forgotten James Merton," he continued, "for he is greatly changed, no doubt."

The dying man started and groaned bitterly.

"But I have not forgotton you, Richard Buford, nor the injuries you have done me. A cherished daughter, the pride of my eyes and the joy of her mother's heart, you enticed from her home, deceived by a sham marriage, and then abandoned her to die of a broken heart. My son and only remaining child, in a rash attempt to revenge his sister's wrongs, fell a victim to your accursed skill. You even robbed him of the ordinary chances of combat, unequal as they would have been, by incasing your cowardly body in concealed armor. The loss of both our children unsettled my wife's reason, and she died in a madhouse. Could I have found you then, I would have given you no chance for your life, but, valliant as you always professed to be, but coward as you are, you evaded me. Yet I knew we should some day meet, and I registered a vow when we did I would offer you a sacrifice to your infernal art.

"To this end I studied to become an adept at it, and succeeded. And when at length blindness cast its shadow over me and seemed to render hopeless the fulfillment of my vow, instead of abandoning it I betook myself to a new species of practice. I sought to make hearing take the place of sight. Again I succeeded. I learned to take aim with ear instead of eye. When I heard you answer 'Ready' to-day, I knew the exact direction in which to point my pistol as well as if I had seen you. Besides, I could hear you breathing where you stood. You lost your chance in delaying your fire. You wished to make sure work and overreached yourself."

More than once the major looked appealingly at the speaker's face, but in those remorseless, sightless eyes there was no sympathy. And as the labored breathing grew fainter the old man resumed his listening attitude. At last all was still.

"He is dead!" he said; and its wonted expression of sober melancholy settled on the old man's face, as, taking his companion's arm, he turned and walked leisurely away.

A young Scotch farmer having set his affections on a young lady, recently proposed marriage without the usual preliminaries. The lady, equally frank, rejoined: "Deed, Jamie, I'll take ye, but ye maun gie me my dues o' coorting for a' that."

Advertising is the fuel that keeps the business pot boiling.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

The Difficulties and Triumphs of the Work as Performed by Captain Eads.

The greatest difficulty that had to be solved in building the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river was how to control the waters of the great river, and so compel them to cut out the much needed channel. A hundred cubic yards of flowing water, spread over a watercourse of one hundred yards wide, would give only a yard of depth. The problem was, speaking relatively, to confine that one hundred cubic yards into a channel which should compel it to scoop out a deep channel. Masonry had been used at the mouth of the Danube, but masonry for such gigantic work would far exceed in expense any possibility that was within the powers of the engineer of the Mississippi. At this juncture some one suggested that willows had been used to direct the course of streams and to confine their channels. Captain Eads and Colonel Andrews consulted, and the result was that they hit upon a plan for utilizing the willows which grow in great thickets on the alluvial soil of the Delta to help them in their work. On a bar, or rather island, which came into existence in the river forty years ago in front of a crevasse known as the "Jump," there is a willow thicket covering some thirty square miles of land. Here was the material if it could only be utilized. After long and anxious discussion, a plan was agreed upon and patented in the names of the inventors by which willow mattresses were brought into use.

The mode of construction and subsequent handling of these mattresses is particularly ingenious. On the bank of the pass there is, first of all, constructed a "launch way," consisting of a lumber built inclined platform, six feet above the level to the landward and gradually sliding down to the water's edge. On the platform are two ribbands of well greased pine which serve as the "ways," to use shipwrights' parlance. On these ways are laid, first of all, strips of pine, three by six inches in dimensions and five feet apart, till the total width required is reached. These strips are pieced on end till a total length of about one hundred feet is achieved. The number of strips is determined by the required width of the mattresses, which vary, according to circumstances, from fifteen to fifty feet. The strips being placed in position, a number of holes are bored in each, into which are inserted hickory pegs at short intervals, which, when bolted in with oak wedges, stand out thirty inches from the platform. On the foundation thus made are laid the willows; the first layer is laid crosswise of the strips for about six inches, and then lengthwise, and so on the layers keep alternating till the tops of the pegs are covered. When this point is reached other strips are laid crosswise on the whole mass, in which holes corresponding to the hickory pegs have been bored.

Then, each peg having been fitted to the superincumbent hole, powerful leverage is brought to bear and the binding cross strips are forced down on to the pegs and securely bolted with oak wedges. This completes the mattress, which is then slid down from the "ways" and floated on to the water. A steam tug then takes the floating mass in tow, and tugs it to the position where it is to be sunk. The mattresses vary in width from fifty to fifteen feet, and supposing a depth of twenty feet has to be filled up, ten of the mattresses are sunk in the spot, the lower one being of full width and the upper ones graduating down to the minor dimensions, each of them being about two feet in thickness and a hundred feet long. In placing them in position they are first floated on the spot and attached to guide posts, when a stone barge is towed alongside and rocks thrown on the mattress till it sinks. In this manner the jetty is made. An alternate layer of willow mattress and rock, broad at the base and gradually narrowing toward the top, makes a wall which is impregnable to the assaults of the water, and so, as the jetties stretch out, the current becomes confined and its force concentrated. So only is the stream thus deepened, but by a curious reflex action the jetty walls are strengthened.

The littoral current of the gulf runs from west to east, and the *debris* thrust out into the gulf by the concentrated stream, being caught by the littoral current, becomes filled up on the outside of the westward jetty, making a firm wall against all the inroads of the sea. So marked is this effect that in the bay to the west of the south pass, where a year ago a steamer drawing nine feet of water would move with ease, now a skiff would be grounded at high tide. The present indications are that the commerce between the Mississippi valley and Europe will pass through the mouth of the Mississippi inside the next twelve months, and if the same mattress system can be adopted for the river generally, a depth of water sufficient to carry heavy foreign can be made permanent between St. Louis and the gulf.

Whence They Originated.

Spinach is a Persian plant.
Horseradish is a native of England.
Melons came from Asia.
Filberts came from Greece.
Quinces came from Corinth.
The turnip came from Rome.
The peach came from Persia.
Sage is a native of the south of Europe.
Sweet marjoram is a native of Portugal.
The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.
Damsons came from Damascus.
The nasturtian came from Peru.
The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain.
The pea is a native of the East and West Indies.
Apricots are indigenous to the plains of Armenia.
The cucumber was a tropical vegetable.
Capers grew wild in Greece and North Africa.
The walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucuses and China.
Pears were brought from the East by the Romans.
The clove is a native of the Malacca islands, as also is the nutmeg.
Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.
Garlic came to us first from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean.
Asparagus was a wild sea coast plant, and is a native of Great Britain.
The tomato is a native of South America, and takes its name from a Portuguese word.
Parsley is said to have come from Egypt, and mythology tells us it was used to adorn the head of Hercules.
Apples were brought from the East by the Romans. The crab-apple is indigenous to Great Britain.
The cantaloupe is a native of America, and so called from the name of a place near Rome where it was first cultivated in Europe.
The onion first came from India.
Cloves come to us from the Indies.

Fashion Items.

Smyran lace of pure linen for trimming children's clothing.

A new fancy for evening is a hooded mantilla of cream lace.

Black dresses are often worn with tunics of either netted silk or chenille.

Gloves continue to be selected to match the color of the dress or its accessories.

The prediction that laces woven with metal and all glittering trimmings would disappear has not proven correct.

Chenille, which is again becoming popular, is seen in tunics, scarfs, mantelets and shawls, both in black and colors.

A much admired ball dress is of white faille, bordered with a very thick ruche of white tulle on which are studded tufts of cherries.

Sacks and cardinal capes are the popular shapes in black lace wraps, but mantles and small mantillas are the more stylish garments.

Among fashionable kinds are the Polish boots of French kid and cloth tops, made with very pointed toes and having from seven to nine buttons.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items From Home and Abroad.

A fire in the Cosmos oil refinery on the Allegheny river, near Pittsburgh, destroyed three warehouses, three thousand barrels and eight carloads of refined oil. Loss, $25,000.....

The House passed the resolutions declaring Gen. Schenck's action in the Emma mine affairs "ill-advised, unfortunate, and incompatible with the duties of his position."....

Theodore Deschner, a Prussian gunsmith, at Ithaca, N. Y., shot and killed Andrew Smith, a cartman, for alleged improper intimacy with his wife.....A special dispatch states that the Sioux committed terrible atrocities on the bodies of Custer's command. Rain-in-the-Face cut out Custer's heart, and erecting it on a pole held a grand war dance around it.....

W. C. Handy, a farmer of Somerset county, Md., was tied by four masked robbers and his safe robbed of $4,000, mostly in gold coin. He was robbed of $3,000 in a similar manner ten years ago..... C. Adams Stevens, vice-president of the Albany and Greenbush (N. Y.) Bridge Co., has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $200,000 worth of the bonds of the company..... James S. Wilson, treasurer of the District of Columbia, is a defaulter to the amount of $7,000.

Three brothers, named Charles, Albert and Adiff Thielhansen, residing in Newark, N. J., were formerly employed in Dawson's tannery, from which they were discharged by the foreman, whom they have threatened with violence ever since, until he finally sued out a warrant for their arrest, which was put in the hands of Policemen Elsden and Dickerson to serve. No sooner had the officers appeared at the house and made known their errand to the brothers than each armed himself with a huge navy revolver, shooting Elsden dead on the spot and wounding Dickerson so that he expired in a few hours. They then ran from the house toward the tannery, on the way seriously shooting a Mr. Cahill. Arrived at the tannery they asked for the foreman, and not finding him shot and killed an inoffensive workman named Fischer. At this time the foreman's son-in-law, John Albers, went into the room to find out what the firing was for, when he instantly was shot down and five balls fired into him, from the effects of which he died. The workmen had now recovered from the stupor into which they were thrown by the horror of the scene, and closed in on the murderers with the long knives with which they work; one of the brothers having the right hand nearly severed at the wrist. By threatening with their revolvers the desperadoes made their way to the street, followed by the crowd, which now numbered hundreds. The brothers ran toward the river, and finding the crowd pressed them, jumped into the water and endeavored to escape by swimming. The crowd of enraged men meanwhile arrived at the bank of the river and began throwing missiles at the heads of the murderers in the water, who were exhausted by their long run and soon sunk from sight under the waters. The crowd stayed about until certain the men were drowned, and there was no need to inflict the lynch law so freely threatened.

While the British ironclad Thunderer was making a trial trip of a measured mile in Stokes Bay, her forward boiler exploded, killing twenty-five of the crew and injuring sixty others, many fatally..... The Turks burned the Servian town of Kenterdeman..... Haywood Grant, convicted of arson, was hung at Rome, Ga. He confessed to having killed four men, one of whom was Gen. Hindman, of the Confederate army, at Helena, Ark..... The chief Bear-Stand-Up has arrived from Sitting Bull's camp, and says that Sitting Bull will fight until the Black Hills question is settled..... The grand total of the Texas cattle drive to July 6 is 305,200 head. Of this number 50,638 have been held in northern Texas, while the remainder, 254,652 head, have been driven north. Several thousand head which were wintered in northern Texas last season have also been driven north, which probably will swell the total to between 260,000 and 270,000 head..... A heavy rainstorm swelled the Crow's Run creek, near Freedom, Pa., so that many houses on its banks were flooded, and that of Thomas Lightbill was washed away. Mrs. Lightbill and her four children were carried off by the water and drowned.

The stallion race for $2,000, between Judge Fullerton and Smuggler, at Philadelphia, was won by the latter, the fastest time for stallions in this country being made. There were four heats, the second being a dead heat. Time, 2.17½, 2.18, 2.17, 2.20..... During a gale recently the covered bridge at Turner's Center, Me., six hundred feet long, was blown into the river, and several barns were unroofed..... The fast mail trains are to be withdrawn, as the government will not pay sufficient for them..... Alf. Bush, treasurer of the Intercolonial railway at Halifax, is a defaulter in many thousands..... Thirty-four of the crew of the ironclad Thunderer have died from the effects of the explosion..... In the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Williams (Dem.), of Michigan, introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of the late Gen. Custer. It also passed a bill giving the father and mother of the deceased officer $80 a month a pensions. All the families of officers and soldiers under Custer were also voted pensions on the basis of the $50 per month to Mrs. Custer.

Ex-Postmaster-General Jowell received ovations all along his trip through Connecticut on his way to Hartford..... The two committees in charge of subscriptions for the Old South church, Boston, having asked an extension of the time for the purchase of the property until January 1, and the same having been refused by the society, have abandoned all hope of saving the building, and the work of demolition will be begun at once..... Vienna, Austria, has experienced an earthquake shock sufficiently strong to shake buildings and ring the church bells. No damage is reported..... Kansas reports that she will harvest the largest crops ever known in the State..... The excessive and continuous warm weather has caused an ice famine in New York city and the price has advanced fifty per cent.

A number of prominent Boston ladies have purchased the Old South church building, and if they cannot raise the amount required to purchase the land in sixty days, will take down the building and re-erect it elsewhere..... $11,748,991 in silver coin have been put forth by the government in redemption of currency. The cotton worm has appeared in middle and southern Alabama..... Demosville, Ky., suffered severely from an incendiary fire which destroyed the entire western portion of the town..... There is difficulty between the Chinese and Spanish governments over the coolie question. China wishes to stop the exportation, and Spain wants to continue it..... A little daughter of John E. Cameron was suffocated in a limekiln on his farm near Pottsville, Pa., and a son lost his life in endeavoring to rescue his sister. The mother went to the aid of the son, when she too was overcome by the gases from the lime and expired. A brave stage driver, who went into the pit and secured the bodies, was drawn out insensible, and was with difficulty resuscitated.

The great university race at Saratoga was won by Cornell, although Columbia was the favorite at the start. The boats went off fairly and evenly. At the end of the first mile Cornell led, closely pressed by Columbia and Wesleyan. Harvard was close up, and Union and Princeton brought up the rear. The following is the order in which the crews arrived at the close of the race: Cornell, first; Harvard, second; Columbia, third; Union, fourth; Wesleyan, fifth; Princeton, sixth. The winners' time was 17:01½. The official time is as follows: Cornell, 17 minutes 1½ seconds; Harvard, 17 minutes 5½ seconds; Columbia, 17 minutes 18½ seconds; Union, 17 minutes 27½ seconds; Wesleyan, 17 minutes 38½ seconds; Princeton, 18 minutes 10½ seconds. In the single scull race Cornell also won in 18 minutes 42¾ seconds. The Cornell crew also won the freshman race, making three in one day for this college. Harvard was second and Columbia third.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

MR. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the new conference asked for by the House of Representatives be granted. So ordered.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison said that the bill as it came from the House appropriated $5,872,850. As reported to the Senate by the committee on appropriations the sum had been increased to the extent of $36,314.

Mr. Windom called up the House bill to provide for the construction of military posts on the Yellowstone and Mussel rivers, and it was passed.

Mr. Maxey (Dem.), of Texas, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Texas asking for such legislation by Congress as will protect the frontier of that State against Indians and Mexicans. And also an appropriation to reimburse the State for money expended in defending the frontier.

The Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Thurman to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill reducing the appropriation to $4,000,000.

HOUSE.

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, from the conference committee on the Silver bill, made their report, and proceeded to explain it. The House recedes from its disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, and agrees thereto, which is to strike out the word "now" and insert the words "at any time" (the meaning of which is that the silver coin which is in the treasury at any time may be issued to the amount of ten millions). The Senate also recedes from its disagreement to the House amendment to the second amendment of the Senate, and both Houses agree to the following substitute:

SEC. 3. In addition to the amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, it shall be l